

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Malawi Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

In 2020, WFP entered the second year of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) as it continued to support the Government of Malawi in making progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). WFP supported government partners in attaining SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). Available funding resources enabled WFP to reach 1.8 million people in 2020 across several interventions, including emergency response, refugee support, nutrition, school meals and resilience activities.

In March, Malawi declared a State of Emergency, prompting the Government to begin implementing measures to combat the growing spread of COVID-19 in the country. Malawi, as in other countries, also experienced the adverse economic consequences of the regional and international travel and trade restrictions associated with the COVID-19 measures. Despite prevention measures and restrictions, particularly limitation of large in-person gatherings, WFP Malawi continued delivering assistance to people in need while adjusting its operations in line with the COVID-19 context.

The integration of WFP operations to ensure stronger linkages across the various programmes took shape in 2020 with the re-prioritisation of focus districts and beneficiaries, and adjustments to the programmes to ensure sustainability. The integration aimed to transition households and communities out of food and towards other kinds of assistance. During the year, WFP identified communities in 21 group villages that had reached a progressive level in terms of livelihood development and would be able to transition to other kinds of support such as technical assistance to build business skills to enhance their livelihoods rather than continue receiving food assistance. The year was also characterised by the increased focus and shift from in-kind assistance to cash-based transfers throughout WFP activities. In 2021, WFP aims to define more concretely how the transition would translate into more integrated packages.

Under its refugee response, WFP rolled out the use of cash-based transfers and kick-started the implementation of livelihood support activities to enhance self-reliance for refugees. Meanwhile, consistent declines in the Global Acute Malnutrition rates — from 1.9 percent in 2018 to 0.5 percent in 2019 per the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey results — encouraged WFP to shift its nutrition strategy focus from treatment of moderate acute malnutrition to prevention of all forms of malnutrition. Furthermore, with the COVID-19 pandemic leaving schools closed from March to September 2020, WFP adjusted its school feeding programme with the provision of take-home rations to learners. Under the livelihoods programme, WFP increased integration within its activities in the prioritised districts to strengthen linkages with other WFP programmes such as the home-grown school feeding and nutrition-sensitive activities.

The 2019/2020 lean season left 12 percent of the population (1.9 million people) food insecure, requiring two to five months of immediate food assistance between November 2019 and March 2020. In response, WFP provided cash-based transfers to over 450,000 people in the six most-affected districts. WFP leveraged the national social protection system, with WFP supporting the existing households and social protection donors providing top-ups directly to the households to address emergency needs.

In 2020, WFP focused on strengthening national systems particularly through the Nutrition, Education, Social Protection, Logistics and Food Security Clusters and their respective response plans, contributing to the Malawi Government's National COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Plan. Moreover, WFP and the Department of Disaster Management Affairs collaborated to initiate the phase one of the emergency preparedness project by laying the groundwork for the Humanitarian Staging Area that will be set up in southern Malawi to be better prepared in responding to future shocks.

Ahead of the 2020/2021 lean season, WFP provided technical assistance to the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee to carry out the 2020/2021 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analysis, which predicted that approximately 2.6 million people would be food insecure between November 2020 and March 2021.



1,738,592



50% female

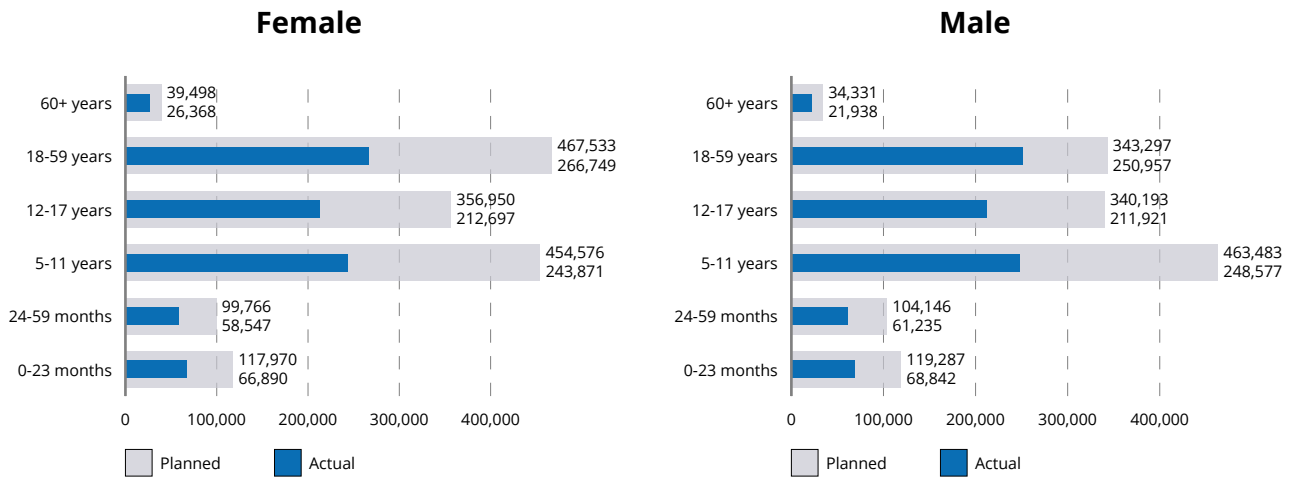


50% male

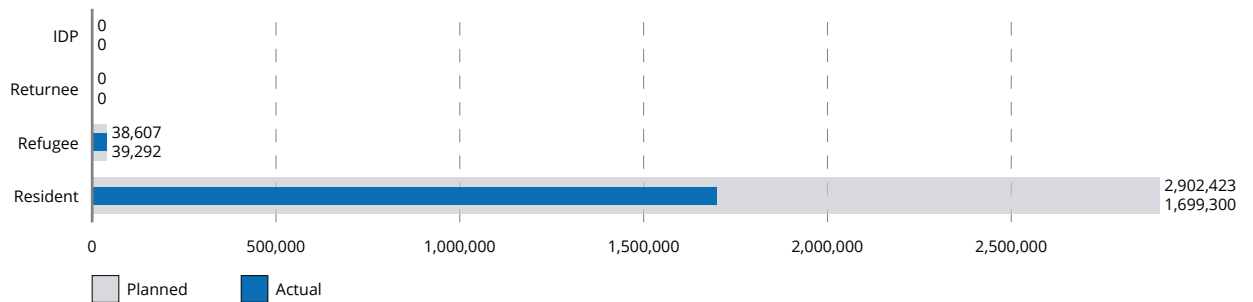
Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 72,653 (51% Female, 49% Male)

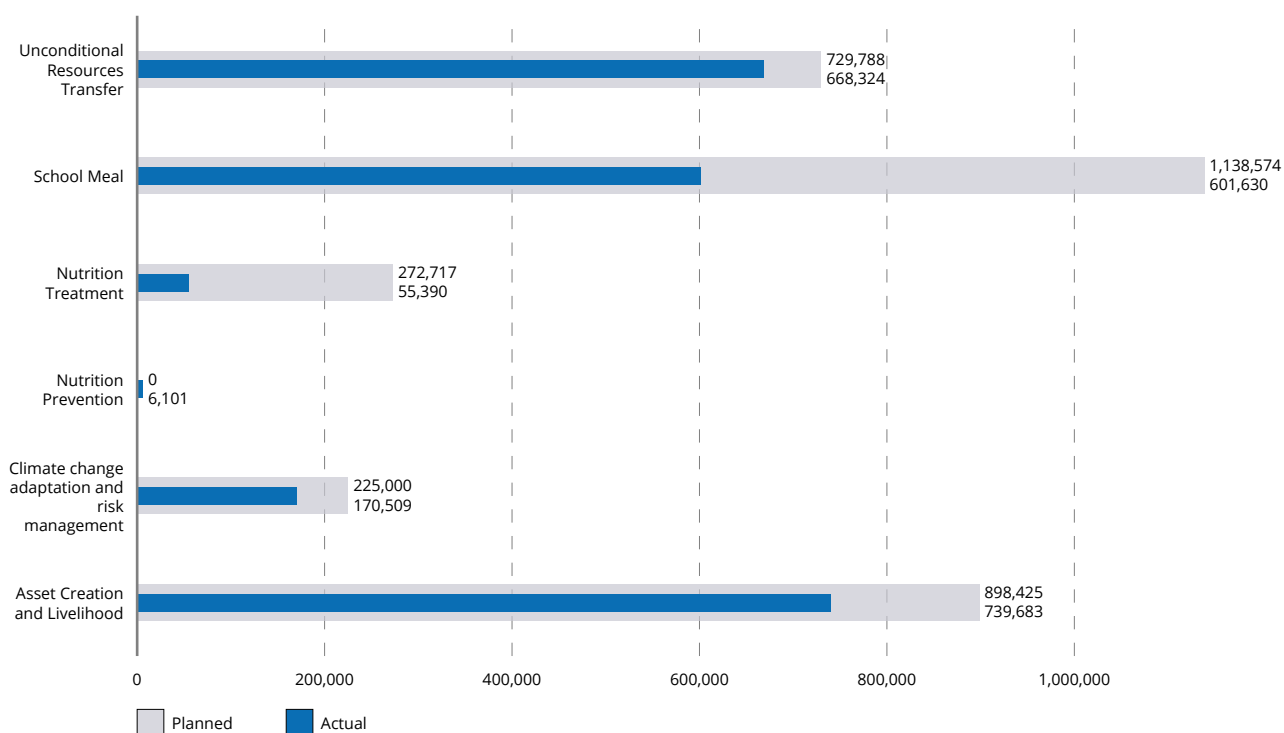
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Total Food and CBT

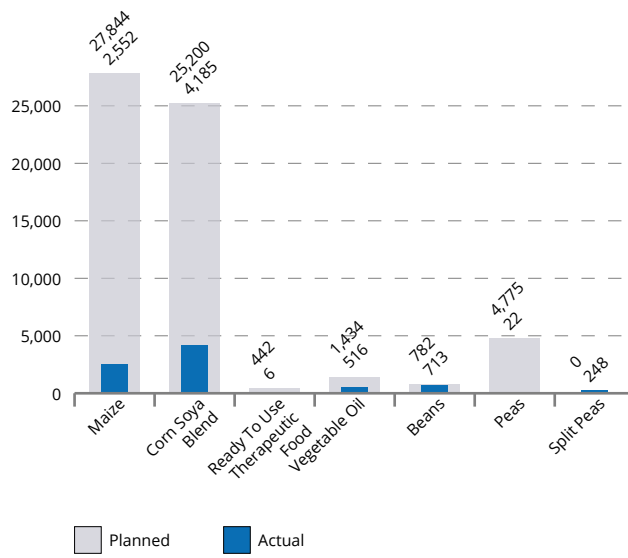


8,242 mt
total actual food transferred in 2020
 of 60,476 mt total planned

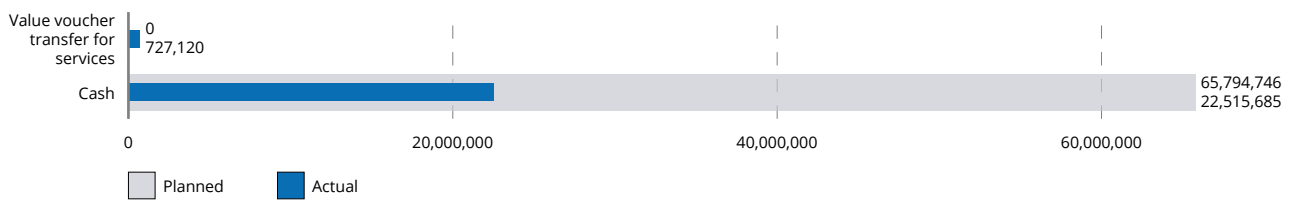


US\$ 23,242,805
total actual cash transferred in 2020
 of \$US 65,794,746 total planned

Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



For the second consecutive year, Malawi experienced a significant surplus in maize production. Results from the second round of the Agriculture Production Estimates Survey showed that 3.8 million mt of maize were produced against a national requirement of approximately 3.3 million mt. Despite the significant surplus, many households continued to face food and nutrition insecurity, specifically high stunting prevalence. Furthermore, some sectors — namely, transportation and tourism — were particularly hit hard by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, with many people losing their jobs.

In February, Malawi's constitutional court annulled Peter Mutharika's victory in the May 2019 election, citing vote tampering. Malawi's opposition leader Lazarus Chakwera won the country's rerun of the presidential elections in July 2020, defeating incumbent Mutharika. While Malawi experienced a change in leadership, the national priorities remained, allowing WFP to continue supporting the Government's national policies and strategies.

Guided by a rich array of government policies and strategies, WFP strengthened its transition from relief to resilience, addressing the root causes of food insecurity. WFP refocused activities in prioritised districts and enhanced synergies among its own and other development partners' programmes for increased impact and sustainability. Additionally, WFP maintained its aim to build sustained development and community resilience in a changing climate through three avenues: building human capital; building physical capital; and grounding these interventions in strong national systems and policies. In 2020, WFP increasingly shifted its assistance modality from food to cash-based transfers across its activities. This resulted not only in an increased emphasis on market analysis, but also increased capacity of retailers and financial service providers to ably respond to the needs, with additional human resource, software, and infrastructure invested to provide efficient service.

WFP continued to work towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in general, and SDGs 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) in particular through its six strategic outcomes. Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP continued to meet the basic food requirements of refugees and those affected by shocks. Through Strategic Outcome 2, WFP provided technical support to strengthen the national social protection system and provided school meals to children. Work under Strategic Outcome 3 continued towards the prevention of malnutrition in vulnerable people, while Strategic Outcome 4 provided smallholder farmers and communities with relevant tools and knowledge to increase their resilience to climate change. Strategic Outcome 5 provided key support to strengthen the Government's capacity to conduct food and nutrition security assessments and analyses to inform national evidence-based policies. Finally, Strategic Outcome 6 provided timely logistics services to the Government and partners to ensure effective national food supply chains.

Responding to the gradual change in funding trends, the revision to WFP's geographical presence and overall operations, and an increase in staff costs, WFP undertook an organizational alignment exercise in 2020 to ensure WFP remained operationally competitive, effective and efficient to ultimately support Malawi in reaching zero hunger by 2030.

COVID-19 Response

While the first cases of COVID-19 were only confirmed in Malawi in early April 2020, the Government enforced preventive measures in March—including the suspension of cross-border passenger travel, restriction on public transport, suspension of international flights except for health personnel, emergencies and cargo, and closure of all schools, colleges and universities.

As the pandemic spread worldwide, WFP Malawi took action to safeguard staff wellbeing. A business continuity plan was instated to support and maintain the infrastructure and coordination of the emergency response, while most of the workforce moved to remote working modalities. Staff were also provided with personal protective equipment. As part of the UN country response, WFP took the lead in establishing a UN Primary Care Clinic to expand on the existing medical capacity in Malawi and provide the UN with an additional option on medical support. As more COVID-19 cases were confirmed in the country, WFP shifted its data collection modality for all outcome-level monitoring from face-to-face to remote data collection, employing the services of a locally-based outsource monitoring partner that conducted surveys with programme beneficiaries via cell phone.

To better understand the effects of COVID-19 on food and non-food prices and availability, WFP began to collect information using the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) module in lieu of its usual market price monitoring, which provided knowledge on needs, preferences, and demand behaviour of households. In addition, WFP undertook a remote household survey data collection to monitor seasonal trends and the impact of COVID-19 on food security. An external call centre (GeoPoll) was contracted to conduct calls via random digital dialling on a monthly basis to interview households on their household-level food security situation, consumption patterns, and livelihoods-based coping strategies. An additional question module on health and employment questions related to COVID-19 was also included and informed WFP's response.

In parallel, WFP, together with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), supported the Government with the design, targeting approach, planning and roll-out of the COVID-19 urban



cash intervention, which is aimed at protecting Malawi's most vulnerable urban populations from the negative socio-economic effects of COVID-19.

Due to persistent supply chain challenges such as limited storage and infrastructure capacities, delays in sourcing and the delivery of essential goods, and reduced aviation capacity, WFP, as co-lead of the Logistics Cluster, facilitated the delivery of humanitarian assistance by augmenting logistical support, in line with the Government-led COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Plan. In close collaboration with the Government and other members of the Logistics Cluster in Malawi, WFP provided three core services: storage, transport, and light engineering. In addition, together with the Ministry of Transport and Public Works, WFP chaired weekly logistics coordination meetings to facilitate increased information-sharing and enable operational planning between partners.

Risk Management

Malawi's context evolved drastically, changing the operational landscape that saw the emergence of new risks that impacted WFP's activities. As per its global corporate requirement, WFP conducted risk assessments and implemented appropriate mitigation actions to ensure smooth operation of activities. One strategic risk identified was the presidential election in 2019, which was disputed by a court decision in early 2020 with a request to conduct a new election in mid-2020. Despite the tense climate in which they were conducted, the election was peaceful and did not have a major impact on the implementation of WFP activities.

A new and unprecedented risk in 2020 was the COVID-19 pandemic, which posed lasting adverse effects on Malawi. While a State of Emergency was declared in March - which activated the enforcement of prevention measures - the UN, including WFP, implemented its business continuity plan to safeguard operations and ensure efficient teleworking, and enhanced risk mitigation measures in the office and while travelling.

WFP also limited incidence of crowding within field activities to prevent further spread of COVID-19. Distribution rounds were conducted bi-monthly for refugees, with handwashing and physical distancing being observed to limit exposure for beneficiaries. Across all activities, WFP and cooperating partners increased prevention measures.

In terms of operational risks, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse was a key component in WFP operations and agreements made with all cooperating partners. Another operational risk was the difficulty to carry out digital distribution of cash to beneficiaries. Although COVID-19 would ideally prompt the switch to digital modalities rather than continuing using cash in-hand distributions, digital modalities were delayed for the entire 2020 due to lack of mobile infrastructure. WFP moved towards finalising agreements with financial institutions in the country and laying the groundwork to move gradually towards digital solutions (e-payments) in 2021-2022.

Partnerships

Throughout 2020, WFP, as a key member of Malawi's United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF 2019–2023), supported the Government's national priorities for food and nutrition security across the humanitarian-development nexus, and transferring knowledge and skills to strengthen existing systems.

Building synergies between programmes and strengthening government capacity was paramount to WFP's partnership plan in 2020. While emergency response continued to be one of WFP's priorities, WFP continued to move towards strengthening its position as a key development partner with strategic collaborations to strengthen country capacity in shock-responsive social protection, school feeding, nutrition, resilience building and emergency preparedness.

As the co-lead for the national Food Security and Logistics Clusters (both led by key line government ministries), WFP provided technical assistance to roll out emergency responses to the lean seasons and COVID-19. Given Malawi's history of recurrent climatic shocks that have been increasing in frequency and magnitude, the use of forecast-based-financing (FbF) mechanisms became a critical part in enhancing preparedness and mitigation measures to reduce humanitarian needs when climate shocks occur. For instance, WFP, in collaboration with the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DODMA) and the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS) updated the 2020/2021 seasonal forecast to plan for anticipatory activities to reduce risks, enhance preparedness and response, and make overall disaster risk management more effective.

In addition, given that markets around the country were largely functional and conducive for cash interventions, WFP, as co-chair of the Cash Working Group, provided support to the Government and other stakeholders in exploring multi-purpose cash grant options, technical analysis around targeting, conditionality, and linkages between values and objectives (including non-food based objectives), with the aim to improve coordination, joint monitoring and evaluation, and enhance accountability to beneficiaries and donors.

Government donors were WFP's main partners and source of funding during the implementation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP). The bulk of contributions were earmarked to specific activities and/or districts; however, in 2020, WFP demonstrated the importance of predictable funding with multi-year contributions received towards school feeding and resilience building, and with both traditional and new donors more willing to support joint programmes. As such, in 2020, WFP was the lead agency convening three multi-year joint programmes on resilience, social protection, and school feeding with several UN agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Since the start of the CSP, WFP increasingly engaged with international financial institutions (IFIs), particularly with the World Bank, on various areas, including data collection, analysis and exchanges, coordination and joint analysis on social protection, and programmatic focus and complementarities, as well as strengthened technical collaboration between the two entities on nutrition, among others. The increased collaboration resulted in organizing an interactive discussion between WFP and the World Bank to explore avenues to strengthen collaboration, increase synergies, and better support the Government of Malawi. WFP also increased its engagement with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), including preparations for a joint project on gender transformative approaches (together with the Food and Agriculture Organization), and reviewed potential complementary partnerships for the Financial Access for Rural Markets, Smallholders and Enterprises Programme (FARMSE), a jointly funded project by the Government of Malawi and IFAD.

In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP partnered with the Malawi Red Cross for the transformation of the regular school feeding programme into take-home rations, as well as for the 2020/2021 lean season and COVID-19 response, which resulted in reducing costs while supporting first responders, in line with WFP's Grand Bargain commitments. WFP continued to work hand-in-hand with NGOs to leverage comparative advantages, respond to emergencies, and coordinate resilience-building initiatives in Malawi, including through the refugee, lean season and resilience operations.

In 2020, WFP strengthened its partnerships with national universities^[1], and research Institutions to identify linkages and potential collaborations in reducing hunger among vulnerable households in Malawi through sustainable livelihood options. As a result, WFP signed a total of five letter of intents with national universities.

WFP also partnered with the African Fertilizer and Agribusiness Partnership (AFAP) to distribute 1,290 mt of complementary fertiliser donated by the Norwegian company Yara to selected WFP smallholder farmers in seven districts, and worked with WFP's Innovation Accelerator to identify potential innovative solutions to improve the shelf-life of commodities.



CSP Financial Overview

2020 marked the second year of WFP Malawi's five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP), which received USD 120 million, representing over 100 percent of the initial annual requirement. However, these included several multi-year contributions, which were mostly meant to be utilised from 2021 onwards.

Towards the end of 2019, WFP re-aligned some of its interventions to increase cost-efficiencies and build a coherent approach to resilience against hunger. In response to evolving context, WFP re-prioritised and adjusted its number of beneficiaries, amount of assistance and/or priority districts across its refugee, nutrition, school meals, and livelihoods programmes, taking into consideration available resources as well as partners' investments and national priorities.





























The CSP benefited from international donor funding, in addition to the private sector and internal funds. However, significant portions of the contributions were earmarked for specific activities, resulting in low flexibility to allocate funds between activities and unequal resourcing levels across strategic outcomes.

The emergency response under Strategic Outcome 1 was relatively sufficiently resourced, with donors responding well to the emergency appeal for the lean season and the COVID-19 response. Increased funding for the refugee programme resulted in an increase in rations from 50 to 75 percent for the latter half of the year. Strategic Outcome 2 on social protection and school feeding was relatively well funded, with contributions covering 600,000 children in prioritised districts. Strategic Outcome 3 on nutrition-sensitive programming was also adequately funded, with new contributions received at the end of 2020. Strategic Outcome 4 on resilience building raised 50 percent of the required needs, requiring a reduction in the number of households covered. Strategic Outcome 5 was well funded, with a contribution from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) that enabled WFP to support the Government, specifically to the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee. Meanwhile, Strategic Outcome 6 received more funding overall than initially anticipated due to the pandemic, although the Logistics Cluster remained severely underfunded throughout the year due to the increased needs.

Notable contributions this year included the Adaptation Fund, the Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission (ECHO), Norway, Russia, the United States (USAID), and the United Kingdom (Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, or FCDO), mostly towards Strategic Outcomes 1 and 4. Furthermore, WFP drew resources from its Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC) towards the refugee and resilience-building programmes. For Strategic Outcome 2, the European Union Directorate General for International Cooperation and Development (DEVCO) confirmed a multi-year contribution to the school feeding programme under the EU Nutrition Programme (AFIKEPO), the largest contribution received in 2020. WFP also received contributions from Norway, as well as the Mastercard and FEED Private Foundations. The Government of Flanders supported the implementation and scale-up of the integrated risk management component of the livelihood programmes. Ireland provided a new contribution towards the implementation of nutrition activities under Strategic Outcome 3. USAID was the main contributor towards Strategic Outcome 5. Lastly, WFP received contributions from Iceland and the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund towards the Logistics Cluster activities.

In 2020, WFP Malawi started its third joint programme as the lead convenor for the Social Protection for the Sustainable Development Goals in Malawi (SP4SDG), supported by the SDG Fund in partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the International Labour Organization. This was in addition to the continued role of WFP as convening agency for the ongoing Joint Programme for Girls Education with UNICEF and the United Nations Population Fund supported by Norway, and the Promoting Sustainable Partnerships for Empowered Resilience Project, funded by FCDO with collaborators including UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and an NGO consortium.

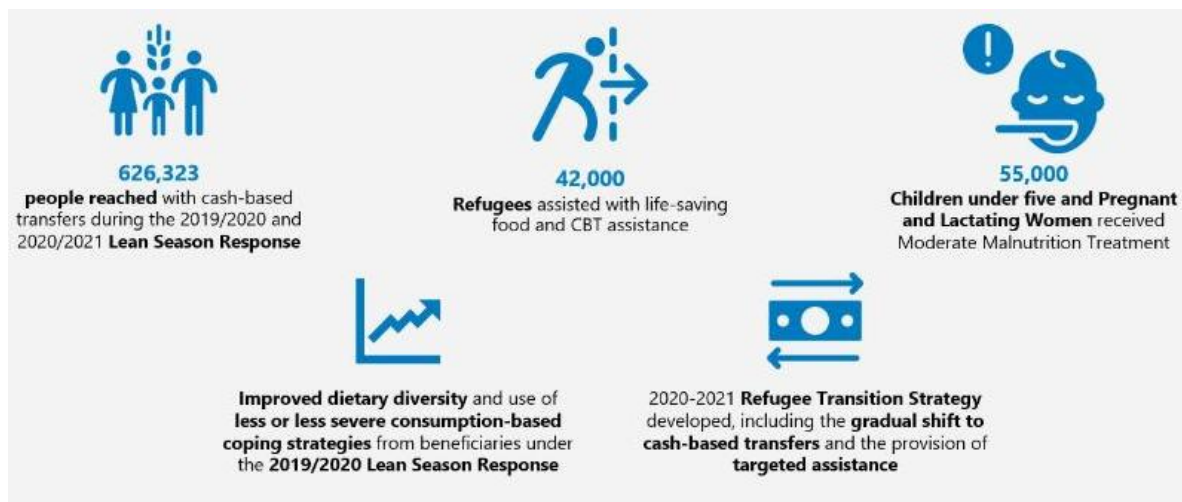
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Shock-affected people in Malawi, including refugees, have access to nutritious food all year long.	 39,581,650	 18,726,841	 29,826,903	 14,290,745
02: Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities benefit from strengthened shock-responsive social protection systems and efficient supply chains that ensure access to safe, nutritious food all year round.	 17,678,888	 11,731,921	 43,916,881	 9,517,057
03: Targeted populations in Malawi – especially children under 5, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and TB and HIV/AIDS clients – have improved nutritional status in line with national targets.	 2,164,565	 3,479,532	 3,408,454	 2,306,652
04: Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations in Malawi (especially women) have enhanced resilience, through diversified livelihoods, increased marketable surpluses and access to well-functioning food systems and efficient supply chains by 2030.	 49,795,144	 34,050,593	 42,732,689	 16,419,350
05: National and local institutions, agencies and enterprises, in Malawi have increased capacity and improved supply chain systems to achieve SDG2, by 2030.	 297,663	 0	 318,987	 110,568
06: Humanitarian and development partners in Malawi have access to increased emergency services throughout the crisis.	 148,972	 0	 672,669	 520,501
Total:	 109,666,882	 67,988,887	 120,876,583	 43,164,873

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01: Shock-affected people in Malawi, including refugees, have access to nutritious food all year long.



Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided life-saving food assistance to around 765,000 people, including refugees and those affected by crisis. The provision of assistance was carried out in conjunction with Strategic Outcome 2 activities as an integrated shock-responsive hunger safety net, Strategic Outcome 3 as a comprehensive nutrition package, Strategic Outcome 5 for vulnerability and food security analyses, and Strategic Outcome 6 for logistics support.

WFP provided food assistance through both in-kind and/or cash-based transfers to those classified as most food insecure. Overall, donors responded well to the lean season appeals to support government efforts. New resources for the refugee response were secured in 2020, allowing WFP to increase its individual monthly ration from 50 to 75 percent due to increased needs triggered by COVID-19. On the other hand, given the improved nutrition situation in the country, WFP focused on building the capacity of the Government to sustain the nutrition programme.

Emergency Response

In November 2019, the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) through an Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis estimated that 1.8 million people would be acutely food insecure (IPC Phase 3 and 4) during the 2019/2020 lean season. Based on this, WFP implemented a joint response with funding from the United States and the United Kingdom, reaching over 340,000 people in six most-affected districts from November 2019 to March 2020. This response was rolled out in a coordinated manner with the Government's social protection programmes such as the Social Cash Transfer Programme, reaching another 100,000 people. Throughout the lean season, WFP conducted monthly market analysis to assess key commodity prices and market functionality to discern the value of cash to be provided. Due to price spikes during the last round of distributions, the transfer value for the support in Nsanje District was increased to account for the price hike for maize.

Evidence from the 2019/2020 lean season response post-distribution monitoring (PDM) illustrated that not only was cash preferred by targeted households but it also led to positive food security outcomes. These included households benefitting from an increase in food consumption, consuming a more diversified diet, and resorting to less or less severe negative consumption-based coping strategies to make ends meet.

During the last month of distributions in March, the Government declared a State of Emergency due to COVID-19, and several restrictions came into force including gathering limits. WFP adjusted its lean season activities to include preventive measures such as handwashing stations, staggered distributions, personal protective equipment, and COVID-19 messaging to limit exposure for beneficiaries, staff and partners.

At the closure of the response, an After-Action Review of the 2019/2020 lean season response was conducted together with the Government and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Building on best practices and key recommendations, WFP and the Government designed a joint response to address the economic effects of COVID-19

and the needs for the 2020/2021 lean season.

At the end of 2020, WFP initiated its support to the Government's COVID-19 Masterplan which aimed to provide cash transfers to 54,000 people in seven district towns (Balaka, Nsanje, Neno, Machinga, Mangochi, Salima and Dedza) in addition to providing cash transfers to over 110,000 people in seven districts (Balaka, Nsanje, Neno, Zomba, Machinga, Dedza and Phalombe) under the 2020/2021 lean season response. WFP continued to leverage the national social protection system to roll out a joint response (under Strategic Outcome 2) and, at the request of the Government, also provided logistics support (Strategic Outcome 6) to deliver food assistance in five districts during the lean season.

Refugee Response

In partnership with the Government and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP continued to provide monthly food assistance to meet urgent food and nutritional needs of over 42,000 refugees and asylum-seekers in Dzaleka Refugee Camp (86 percent of the refugees in the country). The influx of new arrivals slowed in early 2020 due to COVID-19-related border closures. In 2020, 2,006 new arrivals, mainly from the Democratic Republic of Congo, were registered.

From May 2019, WFP provided in-kind/cash at half rations to all households. Thanks to additional resources, the ration was increased to 75 percent between September and December 2020. From April 2020, WFP provided nutritional prevention ration, which included Super Cereal, to all households. Following the emergence of COVID-19, WFP adjusted its distributions from monthly to bi-monthly as a way of limiting exposure for beneficiaries, staff and partners, in addition to introducing several preventive measures.

In March, WFP conducted a door-to-door household vulnerability profiling exercise to determine unique vulnerabilities, allowing WFP to plan for more tailored assistance packages in the future. Results of the in-depth profiling survey showed that the levels of vulnerability remained widespread, while food security was stable, largely due to WFP's food assistance. Nevertheless, most households engaged in consumption-based and/or livelihood coping strategies to access food, evidenced by the high number of households that spent more than 75 percent of their income on food expenditures.

WFP developed a comprehensive transition strategy for 2020–2021, including a gradual shift to cash-based transfers, providing assistance to households classified as most vulnerable, while others would benefit from livelihood-based programmes, benefiting both refugees and host communities, hence promoting social cohesion. The actual implementation of the transition, putting the refugees and the host communities at the centre of the design of the livelihood component to enhance cohesion and peace, was delayed due to COVID-19. A pilot of 200 households started in December with the production of soya and mushroom, as well as cloth facemasks and soaps to contribute to COVID-19 prevention within the camp.

A gradual move to e-payments started in October 2020, with a pilot involving 100 households to be used to inform further scale-up as it continues into 2021. However, supplementary capital investments for additional automated teller machines and other digital equipment for the scale-up were still required. WFP plans to move to full cash distributions in the camp starting 2021.

Results from a PDM conducted in November 2020 to ascertain the impact of the introduction of a cash component and the increase in ration indicated there was an improvement in almost all recorded food security indicators between 2019 and 2020, with a significant improvement in terms of dietary diversity. This could be due to the switch from in-kind assistance to cash for the maize component, a better harvest experienced this year, an increase in the ration size, and/or the fact that the interviewed households were likely to be better off. Beneficiaries also reported they preferred cash as it allowed them greater flexibility in line with cultural consumption preferences.

Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition

Based on Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey results, prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) in Malawi was 0.5 percent by the end of 2019. WFP then phased out the moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment programme and handed it over to the Government. For a gradual transition, WFP supported the Ministry of Health in 12 prioritised districts (a scale-down from 28 districts) by providing specialised nutritious foods to 55,000 children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women in 2020. Default rates saw a slight increase to 11.7 percent from 6.4 percent in 2019, mostly due to the impact of COVID-19 on the health sector. However, the default rates remained well within target as per the Sphere standards (<15 percent). While initially slated to transition by June, the programme only transitioned in September due to the Government's limited capacity to take over the response as resources were being diverted to the COVID-19 response.

Capacity strengthening was conducted for all districts implementing MAM treatment. This included building the technical capacity of national systems to ensure effective implementation of the programme, as well as advocacy for the MAM treatment programme at district and central levels to promote programme ownership and enhance sustainability.



WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	3

Strategic outcome 02: Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities benefit from strengthened shock-responsive social protection systems and efficient supply chains that ensure access to safe, nutritious food all year round.



Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP continued to work towards building national capacities to design and deliver social assistance to ensure everyone had access to food, including in times of heightened needs. By providing technical support to the national social protection sector, WFP assisted the Government in addressing chronic and acute food insecurity. In addition, WFP worked with the Government to implement school feeding, providing nutritious meals to school children in the most food-insecure areas.

Capacity Strengthening of the National Social Protection Sector

WFP led critical work with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) to build government capacities for an enhanced shock-sensitive social protection sector, thanks to the financial support from the United Kingdom (through the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office) and the SDG Fund. In 2020, WFP became the convening agency for a joint programme on social protection, developed a joint UN position on shock-sensitive social protection, as well as a knowledge assessment and skills development plan to enhance the Government's leadership over the design of national interventions, and improve the integration of food and nutrition outcomes. In support of the implementation of the Malawi National Social Support Programme II (MNSSP II), WFP and partners completed consultation that laid the groundwork for improving the legal framework for a comprehensive and integrated social protection system in Malawi. WFP also worked closely with the Government to improve the delivery of social protection interventions, including the development of an application for the national social registry to facilitate targeting of food-insecure households including in times of emergencies, and building a government-led and sustainable approach to chronic and acute needs, while also developing and rolling out a nationwide communications strategy for enhanced community understanding of social protection and emergency processes.

As a result of WFP's technical assistance, the social protection system not only improved its capacity to address chronic needs, but also increasingly played a role in tackling acute needs. For the 2019/2020 lean season response, social protection donors were able to fund 30 percent of the Government's direct response through the social cash transfer programme in four districts (Balaka, Neno, Nsanje and Phalombe) — referred to in Malawi as vertical expansion — reaching 108,000 beneficiaries. This was an opportunity to advance the Government's vision of shock-sensitive social protection towards a more sustainable response mechanism while providing a trajectory for increased national ownership. In addition, in Balaka, the social protection system was also leveraged to provide assistance to the remaining affected population (62,500 beneficiaries) with technical support from WFP in the design and targeting to ensure the level of coverage was representative of the affected food-insecure population — referred to in Malawi as a horizontal expansion. The remaining assistance was provided by WFP (with support from humanitarian donors), thereby increasingly leveraging the same social protection systems for a coordinated response.

Capitalising on WFP's in-house expertise in social protection, WFP, with ILO and UNICEF, supported the Government with the design, targeting approach, and planning of the COVID-19 urban cash intervention aimed at protecting Malawi's most vulnerable urban populations from the negative socio-economic effects of COVID-19.

Building on the successes and challenges identified in the 2019/2020, WFP continued to work with the Government under the 2020/2021 lean season response to leverage the social protection system by advancing the shock-sensitive social protection prototype in Balaka District and piloting the roll-out of social support systems in Nsanje District.

School Feeding Programme

In 2020, WFP implemented its revised school feeding strategy for Malawi to prioritise seven of the most vulnerable districts and further develop more sustainable Home-Grown School Feeding models with integration into other livelihood support and nutrition interventions. The COVID-19 pandemic and associated preventive measures, however, adversely impacted the scale-up plans for Home-Grown School Feeding, as all schools were closed by the Government in March, thereby halting all school feeding programmes across the country.

WFP, through the Education Cluster, advocated with the Government for the adaptation of school feeding programmes to the school closure in the form of take-home support, and this was included in the Education Cluster COVID-19 Response Plan. The take-home support was aimed to ensure school children were able to access at least one daily nutritious meal, therefore maintaining school feeding as a reliable and essential safety net for students and their families. While schools gradually reopened in October 2020, the Government issued a directive to guide the reopening and instructed that take-home modalities should continue for the term. As such, take-home support in the form of Super Cereal and cash transfers were provided to learners' households to contribute to the children's food and nutrition security. As a cooperating partner, Youth Net and Counselling (YONECO) worked with district councils to ensure protection for beneficiaries and accountability through sensitisation on the use of the toll-free line for complaints and feedback.

WFP calculated that the loss of school meals would amount to approximately USD 4–5 per child per month. This additional USD 4–5 per month to cover solely two children's meals in the absence of school feeding programmes resulted in a reduction of total expenditure of approximately 15 percent for a poor household, let alone if the household was larger. Thus, in consultation with the Government of Malawi, WFP provided an initial three-month take-home support to learners for the May-July period and a two-month take-home ration for the October-December school terms. WFP supported 452 primary schools with school feeding in seven districts, resulting in close to 600,000 children (50 percent girls) receiving school meals via take-home rations, either as in-kind assistance or cash transfers. For the October-December distribution, WFP transitioned to using the Government as the implementer of the take-home support from the usual financial service providers, resulting not only in a reduction in costs but in an increased ownership of the Government.

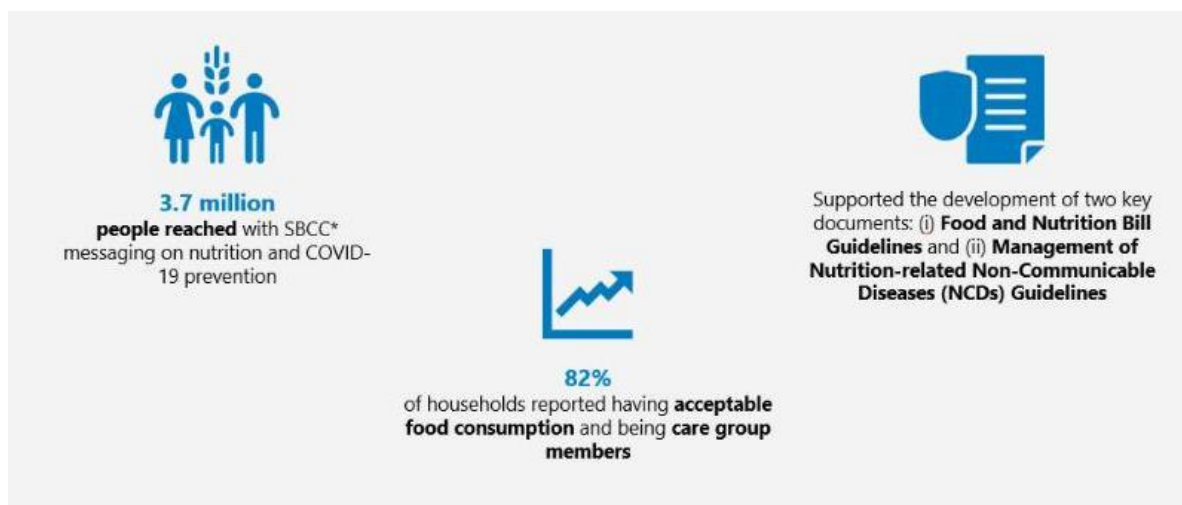
Post-distribution monitoring following the first round of take-home rations revealed that the households were experiencing low negative consumption-based coping after the take-home support was distributed. Approximately 87 percent of households reported a change in consumption after receiving the support. This shows that it helped to add a meal during the day for the children, providing additional energy and helping to diversify the foods offered. Those who received cash as their take-home entitlement reported that the majority was spent on food (79 percent) and the remaining on other essential non-food items. Furthermore, distributions of take-home rations were used to share key health messages on hygiene, gender, protection, education, and COVID-19 mitigating measures.

Previous achievements in attendance, dropout and enrolment outcomes were slightly hindered in 2020 by the impact of the pandemic. Overall attendance was slightly lower than in 2019. Due to COVID-19, schools closed between March and September and even when they reopened, classes were attended in shifts, at times with erratic timetables and marking of attendance. This was combined with higher maize prices experienced at the start of 2020 compared with the previous year, for which some children may have been called out of school to support their families with farm labour during the height of the 2019/2020 lean season. Unfortunately, dropout rates had a slight increase in 2020 from 2019, particularly for girls. The fact that the school year was disrupted, many households' economic status/livelihoods were affected by the pandemic, in addition to the large number of early marriages being recorded during the months schools were closed, contributing to the increased dropout. Enrolment rates also decreased in 2020 compared with 2019, again most likely due to the impact of COVID-19 and the closure of schools.

WFP plans to continue supporting children with take-home support in the event of school closures. Should the situation allow, WFP will gradually shift towards Home-Grown School Feeding instead of a centralised model across its intervention districts.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide nutritious meals to schoolchildren in food-insecure areas.	1
Support national social protection systems to become increasingly shock-responsive and hunger- and nutrition-sensitive	0

Strategic outcome 03: Targeted populations in Malawi – especially children under 5, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and TB and HIV/AIDS clients – have improved nutritional status in line with national targets.



Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP worked with the Government, development partners, and communities to improve nutrition for vulnerable people through the implementation of the National Multisector Nutrition Policy. The programme aimed to promote access and demand to safe, nutritious and affordable food by raising awareness of nutrition and health-related topics and improving the quality of nutrition services. The programme also targeted mothers and caregivers to have appropriate information about improved infant and young child feeding practices.

In 2020, WFP reshaped its nutrition strategy to focus on the prevention of undernutrition under this strategic outcome through the reduction in stunting prevalence and micronutrient deficiencies with an emphasis on capacity strengthening for the Government at national, district and community levels. In order to enhance synergies with existing investments within WFP and other external cooperating partners at operational level, WFP focused its nutrition-sensitive prevention activities on six priority districts (Balaka, Dedza, Nsanje, Chikwawa, Zomba, and Phalombe), thanks to support from the governments of Germany, Ireland, and the United Kingdom.

To support the implementation of the Government's National COVID-19 preparedness and response plan, WFP refocused its priorities to contribute to the national Nutrition Cluster Response Plan. Meanwhile, in collaboration with the Department of Nutrition and HIV/AIDS (DNHA), WFP supported the development of two key documents: Food and Nutrition Bill Guidelines, and the Management of Nutrition-Related Non-Communicable Diseases Guidelines. Despite the hurdles caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the guidelines were drafted and presented to the Policy Advisory team for validation and endorsement. WFP also supported the development of the DNHA website and the review of the Care Group Model being implemented at community level to determine its functionality and sustainability and inform in subsequent scaling-up efforts.

The COVID-19 pandemic presented the need for programme adjustments to ensure business continuity in the COVID-19 context. Thus, WFP readjusted the harmonised nutrition messages to include messaging on COVID-19 risk prevention, which were disseminated via various channels, including community radios (airing of jingles and panel discussions), mobile van, and door-to-door visits by community volunteers, reaching approximately 3.7 million people. Additionally, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) items and personal protective equipment (PPE) were procured for support at district level as part of the COVID-19 response.

WFP conducted a remote-based post-distribution monitoring which illustrated that households (82 percent) reported having acceptable food consumption. Furthermore, nutrition programme beneficiaries were not generally resorting to many or severe negative consumption-based coping strategies to make ends meet. However, only 14 percent of surveyed households had children who were classified as consuming a Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD). Furthermore, the vast majority of the surveyed households (82 percent) indicated that they were care group members and that they received regular visits (73 percent) to receive messages on feeding practices, hygiene/sanitation, complementary and breast feeding, and maternal health. For instance, about 80 percent of mothers reported on knowing that babies should receive breastmilk only until they are 6 months of age.

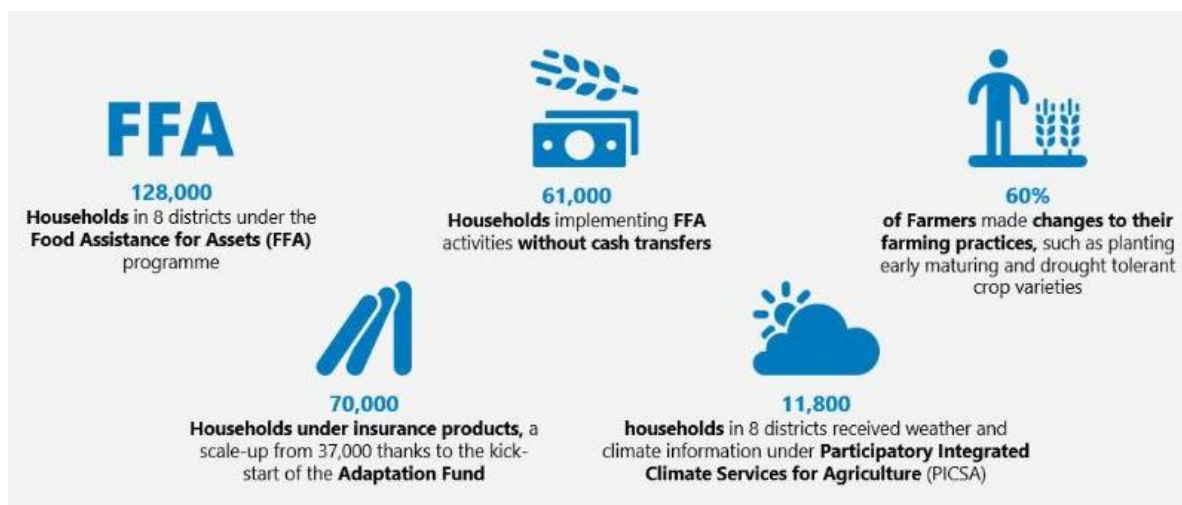
WFP's multiple channel complaints and feedback mechanisms (CFMs), which included location-based helpdesks and suggestion boxes managed by cooperating partners, and a toll-free line (helpline), were used. These provided participants and communities in the programme with a direct and reliable channel to help uncover any form of abuse and have it addressed quickly and timely.

WFP, as convenor for the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network (SBN), continued to build the capacity and functionality of the SBN as a platform for enhancing private sector engagement in the country's nutrition agenda. With WFP support, SBN actively contributed to the Malawi Nutrition Cluster response activities to COVID-19, including the provision of PPE and WASH materials to district councils and central markets in six districts. To ensure private sector engagement in policy decision-making in nutrition, SBN was included as part of key stakeholders in the Malawi nutrition policy platforms including the Policy Advisory Team.

WFP continued to promote nutrition prevention efforts towards ensuring availability and access to diversified, safe and nutritious foods at household level through strengthening linkages internally with livelihoods activities implemented under Strategic Outcome 4 and externally through enhancing collaboration with other development partners, including sister UN agencies. Specific activities included the provision of diversified farm inputs including vegetable seeds, fruit trees and sweet potato vines for household backyard gardens, as well as small livestock through goat pass-on schemes, and promoting the establishment of WASH facilities using locally available resources that included training on WASH. Additionally, trainings in smart agriculture technologies were also conducted for the beneficiaries to ensure sustainability. Ultimately, these comprehensive interventions aimed at improving the livelihoods of beneficiaries while contributing to increasing dietary diversity and reducing incidence of infections due to poor sanitation and hygiene.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency prevention services to at-risk populations in targeted areas	4

Strategic outcome 04: Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations in Malawi (especially women) have enhanced resilience, through diversified livelihoods, increased marketable surpluses and access to well-functioning food systems and efficient supply chains by 2030.



Strategic Objective 4 aimed to contribute to sustainable food systems and building both human capital and physical capital in line with the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) lifecycle approach, with the goal to enhance community resilience to shocks. WFP Malawi further developed a comprehensive integration strategy, with food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) as the cornerstone, for beneficiaries being prioritised to receive access to other components (while not mandatory) to provide them with a holistic package of resilience-building services.

Strategic Outcome 4 activities on resilience building was funded at only 50 percent of identified needs, requiring a reduction in households covered through geographical retargeting based on a nine-year historical shock analysis, and focusing its response on food-insecure households living in the traditional authorities (TAs) repeatedly affected. This resulted in WFP covering eight TAs (3 percent of all TAs) that experienced dry spells every year for the past nine years, and five TAs (less than 2 percent) that experienced a flood in four out of the nine years.

WFP invested in grounding its design in the lifecycle approach, as well as increased participation of and accountability to affected populations and stakeholders by holding Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) workshops in Machinga, Balaka, Mangochi, Phalombe, Zomba, Chikwawa and Nsanje Districts, and 61 Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) exercises in Balaka, Phalombe, Zomba, Chikwawa and Nsanje districts to ensure the integration of CSP activities. WFP was not, however, able to validate the results in 2020 due to COVID-19, but these are planned for 2021. By conducting both the SLP and CBPP processes this year, WFP was able to cultivate greater ownership by district government officials and communities vis-à-vis their unique pathways to resilience, making them better able to advocate for their needs.

Food-Assistance-for-Assets

WFP's FFA programme aimed to increase agricultural productivity by supporting 128,000 households in eight districts with land resource management, irrigation, crop and livestock production, and/or reforestation, among others. FFA also served as WFP Malawi's cornerstone for integration with climate services including: anticipatory action forecast-based financing, district-level climate information and Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) for agricultural decision-making; Integrated Risk Management, with micro-insurance and Village Savings and Loan (VSL) for financial inclusion; and Smallholder Agricultural Market Systems (SAMS), including post-harvest technologies. Complementary activities included WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene) nutrition-sensitive programming, and social and behaviour change communication. In 2020, WFP started implementing a transition strategy across 21 group village heads in seven districts where WFP had been working for multiple years and deemed able to transition into other kinds of support such as technical assistance. This resulted in almost 61,000 households (47.5 percent) implementing FFA activities without cash transfers in 2020. In light of COVID-19, WFP adjusted its operations in adherence with prevention measures (such as smaller groups of participants at a time and distribution of PPE) to reduce the risk of exposure. In 2021, WFP will continue to work on designing an integrated livelihoods package that can support the transition out of food insecurity and into technical assistance and, in the near future, replicate successful approaches across its areas of intervention, while continuing to increase understanding among the stakeholders of the transition to other levels of

household/community capacities.

Integrated Risk Management (IRMP) and Climate Services

Based on the lessons learned from the 2019/2020 season on the challenges with Weather Index Insurance (WII), WFP with Pula (a risk modelling institution) and Columbia University's International Research Institute, trialed a combination of Area Yield Insurance (AYI) across all eight targeted districts and WII in five districts as a better multiple agriculture risks insurance product for beneficiaries and to address uptake challenges.

The adjustment from WII to AYI insurance increased the buy-in from beneficiaries, with 10,400 households covering 25 percent of the overall premiums. The increased buy-in allowed WFP and its partners to further scale up its offerings across targeted districts. The hybrid index product is being considered for 2020/2021 with linkages to other insurance packages (life, funeral and livestock).

WFP also kick-started the Adaptation Fund project, allowing the scale-up of insurance products to 70,000 households from 37,000 and allowing the harmonisation of WFP's Environmental and Social Safeguards Tools with Malawi Standards. Meanwhile, together with the Government, WFP scaled up Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) to reach 11,800 households in eight districts through extension officers and lead farmers, who received weather and climate information. PICSA activities included conducting analysis of historical climate information and developing adaptation strategies to the variable and changing climate using participatory methodologies. Subsequently, agricultural extension officers communicated 2020/2021 district-specific seasonal rainfall forecasts and the associated agro-advisories to vulnerable communities for their decision-making. While beneficiaries reported having a strong understanding of several climate smart agricultural practices — illustrating that WFP's trainings have led to increased knowledge-sharing—adoption of said practices remained quite low at an aggregate of approximately 50 percent of households who were aware of the different practices actually implementing them. As such, WFP plans to evaluate the root causes to explain the low adoption rates in 2021.

WFP, through Farm Radio Trust, communicated messages to beneficiaries mainly on COVID-19 awareness and preventive measures through an integrated radio programme, including how to safely wear masks, regular handwashing, observing social distance, and following good hygienic practices. Beneficiaries were also advised on how to use the Government's toll-free hotline numbers, with over 19,000 beneficiaries reached with COVID-19 messages through the radio programme.

VSLs increased smallholder farmer's ability to purchase agricultural inputs, invest, and diversify their livelihoods. Food consumption loans remained high at 72 percent, demonstrating the continued seasonal food needs and gap in access to formal financial services. Other key loan areas were non-food expenditure (16 percent), small-scale businesses (16 percent), and education (7 percent). While most of the VSL groups were formed by women (69 percent) as per design to promote women empowerment, 2020 saw an increase in the number of men and youth joining. This indicated the need for WFP to expand VSL group structures into financial skills and investments for farmers beyond saving and lending money.

Smallholder Agriculture Market Support (SAMS)

As part of its transition model for the livelihoods programme, WFP promoted SAMS by building partnerships with farmer organizations and traders to boost surplus production for smallholder farmers in target districts. SAMS' focus for 2020 included crop diversification, context-specific investment solutions across value chains for smallholder farmers, and enhanced school feeding linkages.

Lessons Learned

Despite the challenges triggered by COVID-19, most of the food security values remained similar to 2019 values. In addition, participants indicated an ability to bounce back from the impact of the 2018/2019 flood in terms of their production and food security, even in districts like Blantyre where transfers stopped and WFP presence reduced.

Improvements in household-level nutrition were observed in 2020, as indicated by improved vitamin A intake, where some 61 percent of interviewed households reported consuming vitamin A-rich foods every day of the week (compared with 37 percent in 2019). The integration of WFP's activities also led to improved dietary diversity among beneficiaries, with more households consuming both proteins (meat) and fruits this year. This is likely linked to WFP's enhanced efforts to integrate nutrition-sensitive programming as well as livelihoods diversification and fruit tree plantations. Furthermore, WFP observed that 60 percent of farmers made changes to their farming practices such as planting early maturing and drought-tolerant crop varieties, practicing mixed cropping, using compost manure, constructing water-harvesting structures, and practicing conservation agriculture.

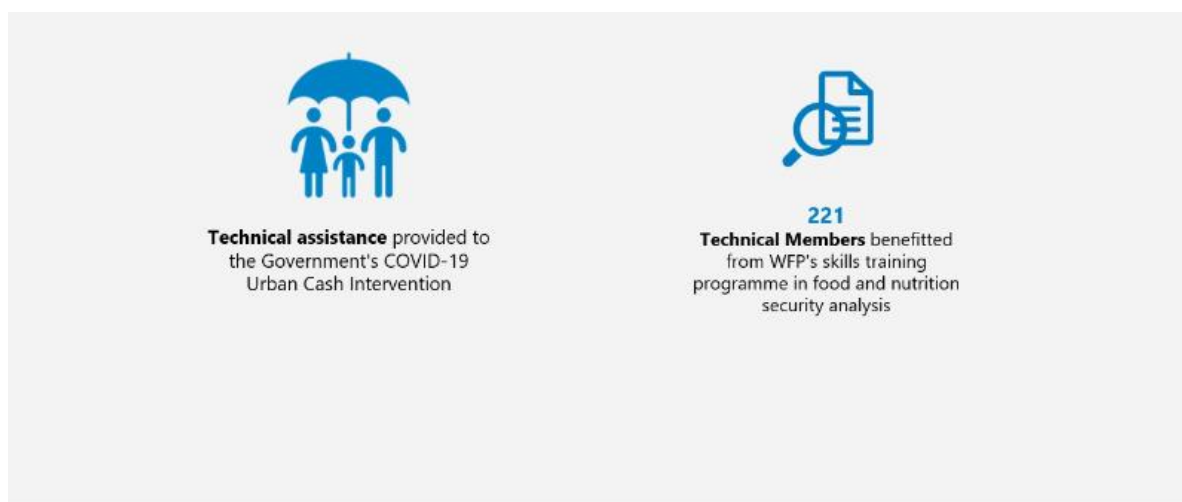
However, there was still a high proportion of participants who were economically vulnerable, as reflected in the high food expenditure share and high proportion of households that acquired loans for food consumption. Most smallholder farmers continued to sell their surplus through vendors instead of formal systems. Finally, smallholder



farmers continued to implement resilience activities with minimal support from government officials and extension workers in three districts and partially in two districts where FFA transfers were halted.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
. Provide resilience-building support, education and systems-strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors	3

Strategic outcome 05: National and local institutions, agencies and enterprises, in Malawi have increased capacity and improved supply chain systems to achieve SDG2, by 2030.



Strategic Outcome 5 focused on strengthening the Government's capacity to conduct food and nutrition security assessments and analyses that inform national evidence-based policies. In 2020, WFP provided technical support and expertise to the Government through the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) on food security and livelihood-based vulnerability analyses. In recent years, MVAC experienced capacity challenges in the areas of survey designs and protocols, sampling, data collection tools, analysis, and reporting. Specifically, WFP provided technical support to strengthen the knowledge and skills of its members in designing and conducting various food security and livelihood-based vulnerability assessments and analyses.

Thanks to the financial support from the United States, all planned activities for 2020 were achieved, with WFP managing both the administrative and operational arrangements, as well as providing technical assistance to MVAC vis-à-vis the design, implementation, and analysis of data relevant to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) process.

Throughout 2020, a total of 221 MVAC technical members at both the central and district levels (15 districts) benefited from the programme through skills training programme to enhance their food and nutrition security analysis, as well as their general understanding of the IPC process. The trained MVAC members applied the acquired skills to design and conduct credible household food security surveys, urban assessments, and market assessments, the findings of which fed into the IPC analysis workshops, which took place in July and November. Through this process, 2.6 million people residing in both rural and urban areas were identified to be food insecure and in need of assistance during the 2020/2021 lean season. Furthermore, the programme also engaged a total of 81 enumerators who were trained in data collection skills for the urban assessment and market survey.

WFP also seconded one IPC technical expert to the MVAC Secretariat from January through September 2020. The staff member oversaw the IPC process, trained MVAC staff members on IPC facilitation and analysis, and contributed to strategic policy design regarding the institutionalisation of MVAC at national level. WFP further supported the secondment of a national consultant — financed by the Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (RVAA) Programme — who worked within MVAC to guide the 2019/2020 workplan.

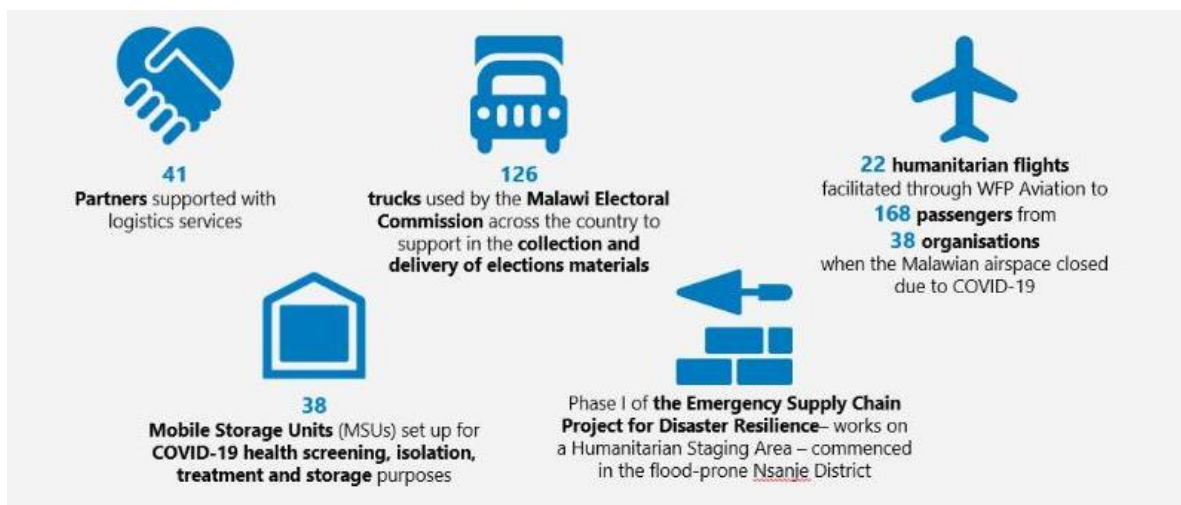
It is important to highlight that MVAC's workplan for 2019/2020 placed a greater focus on disseminating knowledge and skills down to district levels as illustrated by their attempt to conduct district-level trainings and IPC dissemination workshops. This was part of MVAC's sustainability strategy to eventually minimise the costs of IPC-related data collection (which is still conducted by central-level government officials) by empowering district-level staff to collect said data. It also aimed at ensuring that people at the district-level had a stronger understanding of the IPC process and were able to respond to queries vis-à-vis how areas are identified to receive assistance.

With the onset of COVID-19, WFP provided significant technical assistance to the Government of Malawi in support of its COVID-19 urban cash intervention. More specifically, WFP assisted the Government with drafting its targeting approach that was utilised to identify the geographical areas that were slated to receive cash. In addition, WFP conducted a geographical hotspot mapping verification exercise to support the Government's COVID-19 urban targeting approach which was built on UN Habitat data that highlighted hotspot areas for the response; these were classified and vetted by

WFP, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and respective city councils. The hotspot verification exercise covered the cities of Blantyre and Lilongwe. It overlaid Google Maps data, Integrated Household Survey (IHS) 4 population poverty data, and very high- and high-resolution satellite imagery to check for potential inclusion and exclusion errors in the Government’s geographical targeting process. The verification, done in collaboration with ILO, illustrated that there were very minimal inclusion and exclusion errors in the Government’s targeting, resulting in the approval of funding from several social protection donors towards the intervention.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
. Provide capacity strengthening, skills transfer, partnership activities and logistics and procurement services to national and local institutions and private-sector enterprises involved in food security, nutrition, food safety, disaster risk management and emergency response	0

Strategic outcome 06: Humanitarian and development partners in Malawi have access to increased emergency services throughout the crisis.



In 2020, WFP, as a lead humanitarian logistics organization and co-lead for the National Logistics Cluster, continued to serve as a dependable supply chain support mechanism. Despite unprecedented challenges, many successes were recorded and objectives for the year were mostly exceeded due to investments in logistics preparedness, reliable systems and structures, increased partnerships and great teamwork – all fundamental for serving the people in need.

Through collaboration between WFP and key stakeholders, the phase one of the emergency supply chain project for disaster resilience commenced in the flood-prone Nsanje District, including the establishment of a Humanitarian Staging Area in southern Malawi. These efforts aimed to increase access, ensure operational continuity, and enhance national resilience during crisis. In parallel, through the Global Logistics Cluster-supported field-based preparedness project, in March, a National Logistics Action Plan was also adopted by the Government, WFP and partners, with a roadmap developed to achieve agreed targets.

Thanks to contributions received from partners including Iceland and the Multi-Partner Trust Fund, WFP was able to implement its services to the humanitarian community in Malawi. In terms of common/free-to-user services rendered, WFP augmented its logistical support and assisted 41 organizations with 600 m2 amount of storage space, handled 48.9 mt of cargo, and disseminated 55 information management products throughout the year. Working closely with government entities, including the Ministry of Transport and Public Works, the Department of Disaster Management Affairs, and the Ministry of Health, WFP was able to support emergency responders in 14 districts; this included multi-sectoral returnee emergency operations. However, the needs throughout 2020 continued to increase, and WFP had to plan and prioritise interventions taking into consideration the limited resources, which only covered 8 percent of the total needs under the Logistics Cluster.

Under the Government-led National COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Plan, in support of partners such as the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Last Mile Health, and the Malawi Red Cross Society, WFP was able to deliver timely humanitarian assistance including the transport and storage of personal protective equipment and other life-saving relief items. At border posts, WFP, through the Logistics cluster, set up 38 mobile units for health screening, isolation/treatment, and storage purposes. In the last quarter of the year, WFP also led efforts to establish mobile logistics bases to be utilised as testing labs at five border posts, which will be completed in early 2021.

Other notable feats in the pandemic response included the establishment of a dedicated webpage for operational information-sharing and the facilitation of 22 humanitarian flights (through WFP Aviation) for 168 passengers from 38 organizations, when the Malawian airspace was closed to commercial flights. This ensured health experts and other humanitarian specialists arrive in-country to assist the response.

In terms of bilateral logistics service provision, WFP continued to offer services to the humanitarian and development community in Malawi based on need. WFP has in place service-level agreements with UN agencies such as WHO, UNICEF, UNHCR, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Lilongwe Adventist Hospital, Save the Children, Malawi Red Cross Society, and Oxfam. These services included transport for partners such as Oxfam that required boat

transport to reach areas that were inaccessible by road in the east bank of lower shire river; storage for UN agencies such as FAO and NGO partners to store various non-food items all year and are planned to continue into 2021.

As part of bilateral services, WFP also supported UNDP in contracting transport services for the fresh presidential elections held in 2020. WFP provided 126 trucks that were used by the Malawi Electoral Commission and deployed in all three regions of the country to support the delivery and collection of election materials.

In 2021, with lessons learned from previous and ongoing emergency responses, WFP and the Logistics Cluster aim to continue supporting the Government and the humanitarian community, while further strengthening technical assistance and local capacity development initiatives to the humanitarian and development community in Malawi.



Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality: Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

The latest Global Gender Gap Index ranked Malawi at 116 out of 153 countries, indicating high levels of entrenched gender inequality. With inequality being enforced by some socio-cultural norms within the country, at-risk groups were pushed further in 2020 due to unprecedented challenges including the COVID-19 pandemic.

WFP contributed to advancing gender equality through the Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) sessions. During the CBPPs, targeted communities were guided towards understanding how climate risks, gender roles, and power relations influence each other. CBPP sessions allowed the communities to look into decision-making, as well as access to and control over resources and information based on gender. The process enabled all groups, including men and women of different ages, to contribute towards decision-making and implementation of various activities that address the respective barriers and needs of all groups. Being a community/people-centred planning tool, the CBPP helped to clarify gender issues in relation to climate vulnerability and adaptive capacity. This will help facilitate building the knowledge of stakeholders and the Government on root causes of gender disparity to inform planning for activities in 2021.

Using the results of the 2020 CBPPs, WFP initiated the development of a Joint Programme for Gender Transformative Approaches to Food Security and Nutrition involving the three Rome-based agencies (RBA) — WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) — and envisioned better coordination of progress towards gender equality in Malawi. The RBA project embedded gender transformative approaches in their policy dialogue, programmes, institutional culture, and working modalities for improved food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture. The project also aims to eliminate structural gender inequalities and trigger transformative change processes that can lead to gender equality, and improved food security and nutrition.

In addition, to promote inclusion and gender equality in access to education, the school feeding programme contributed to stabilising attendance for girls through take-home rations as well as empowering women participating in the programme. Evidence from previous programme evaluations showed that in 54 percent of the beneficiary households, women made the decisions over the use of the take-home rations, and over half of school feeding committees were led by women. Furthermore, WFP advocated with the school feeding committees for male participation in meal preparation to reduce the workload on women, while also advancing gender equality.

Overall, WFP mainstreamed gender messaging through its pre-distribution talks for all of its activities in an attempt to improve women's inclusion and participation, as well as strengthen women's role in household decision-making. Specifically, through the school feeding activity, take-home rations were distributed to 50 percent girls, while over 70 percent of the 37,000 households in the Integrated Risk Management Programme were women.

WFP will continue its work and is committed to advancing gender equality in 2021 while addressing the challenges triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

In line with WFP's policy on accountability to affected populations, all cooperating partners received orientations and trained their staff in complaints and feedback mechanisms (CFMs), accountability to affected populations (AAP), gender and protection, including sexual exploitation and abuse, and appointed a designated focal person for gender and protection to lead the CFMs for WFP-supported programmes.

To facilitate continued accountability of its programmes, pre-distribution talks were held before each distribution at all sites to convey messaging related to the response including key information about the response such as the targeting criteria, how communities could ask questions, provide feedback, and voice their concerns regarding the implementation of the response. WFP and cooperating partners put in place several communication channels such as the community complaints committee, mobile help desk, suggestion boxes, a toll-free hotline managed by Youth Net and Counselling (YONECO), and focus group discussions. This combination of options helped ensure that the CFM were accessible, transparent, and safe for everyone keen on voicing their concerns.

During the implementation of WFP programmes, focus was given to identifying and handling protection issues in a timely manner to uphold the rights of beneficiaries, either through escalation to management to referrals or actual actions taken to address a complaint. Protection considerations during the implementation of the lean season response, for instance, were aligned with the guiding principles of the Malawi National Social Support Programme II (MNSSP II), where the concern is to protect marginalised groups — children, women, the elderly, people living with disabilities, and the chronically ill — against discrimination and exploitation.

Concretely, during distributions, priority was given to people with disabilities, the elderly, and pregnant and lactating women. In terms of Protection Against Sexual Exploitation and abuse (PSEA), awareness-raising sessions with communities on safeguarding issues were regularly conducted through pre-distribution talks, community feedback sessions, and focus group discussions. WFP also included a PSEA commitment in its agreements with implementing partners. Additionally, as part of its commitment to mainstream awareness raising on Sexual Exploitation and abuse (SEA) and gender-based violence (GBV) in the implementation of WFP-supported programmes, WFP, in collaboration with Youth Net and Counselling (YONECO), continued to broadcast radio programmes that included messages on SEA and GBV. The use of toll-free lines to report issues, ask questions, and provide feedback concerning WFP assistance was also encouraged. Not only did YONECO staff field complaints and feedback received, but they further sought to close the feedback loop back to beneficiaries by either providing an on-the-spot response to questions and minor issues, or calling beneficiaries/community members back within 1-2 weeks' time (depending on the severity of the case). This was done to enhance overall accountability to affected populations as well as instil trust in them vis-à-vis WFP and its cooperating partners' programmes. In addition, a total of 28 radio programmes and 186 jingles were broadcasted with messages on SEA, GBV, and how to report issues and provide feedback on WFP programmes through the toll-free lines, reaching an estimated audience of 5 million people.

To resolve protection-related cases, the CFMs also provided a framework for handling concerns through a confidential process, where the referral of protection cases included community-based third parties such as district police, social welfare, and protection response service points.

However, WFP activities had to adapt to the COVID-19 pandemic, and adjustments were made to the CFMs to ensure both beneficiaries and staff were protected. For instance, the use of the hotline was prioritised and further publicised as the main mechanism for receiving complaints and feedback from the beneficiaries. YONECO, which operates the hotline, carried out community sensitisations and played jingles on their radio to highlight the changes and sensitise on preventative measures. Pre-distribution talks also emphasised COVID-19 preventive measures, and beneficiaries were encouraged to use the hotline, but for urgent cases at the distribution sites, self-help desks and suggestion boxes were still provided while observing preventive measures such as wearing of masks, handwashing, and social distancing. This was to ensure that WFP remained accountable, especially to the more vulnerable beneficiaries and community members who have no access to mobile phones.

The closure of schools, coupled with limited household economic resources during the COVID-19 period, contributed to an 11 percent increase in teenage pregnancies from January to August compared with the same time in the previous year, according to a rapid assessment on child marriage and teenage pregnancies conducted by the Government during COVID-19. WFP will be working with other UN agencies through joint programmes such as the Joint Programme for Girls Education and the Promoting Sustainable Partnerships for Empowered Resilience Project to support efforts to respond to high rates of teenage pregnancies through awareness and dissemination of key messages at the field level, leveraging entry points with community members and committees engaged in the implementation of these programmes.

Environment: Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

In the last decade, approximately 95 percent of traditional authorities (TAs) in Malawi have experienced dry spells at least once. Over the same period, 53 percent of TAs experienced large-scale flooding, with the magnitude/severity of these two natural disasters increasing year-on-year. Forests are being depleted at a rate of 1.8-2.6 percent annually, one of the major drivers being the dependence on wood for meeting energy needs, given that 89 percent of Malawians do not have access to other forms of energy.

WFP's integrated resilience approach focused on watershed management and livelihoods diversification support to protect the environment from further degradation. Past investments in watershed management systems, climate services, rural financial institutions, market access support, and post-harvest management have shown that communities can better sustain themselves against shocks under this approach. These not only had positive effects at household level, but communities also benefited from improved environment. The community at Usi Village in Machinga District saw how the ground water table raised by 35cm in January 2020 due to water harvesting measures in the catchment area. In addition, there was an 80 percent change in biomass/forest coverage in the catchment area between 2017-2020, thanks to tree plantations and regeneration.

In 2020, 7.2 million tree seedlings were produced, 52 hectares of community woodlot maintained, and almost 48,000 family gardens established, among other several assets. WFP continued to build assets that help protect communities from climactic shocks such as floods, as was the case for Mateyu village in the district of Chikwawa, located next to the Shire river and is prone to flooding. After the village was affected by the 2019 Cyclone Idai floods, WFP worked with the community to build a dyke to protect it from future flooding. During the 2020 rainy season, the community reported the dyke stopped the water from flooding the village after heavy rains.

Evidence showed that the results of the integrated livelihoods approach led to a reduction in negative consumption and livelihoods-based coping mechanisms, indicating progress in strengthening household resilience to shocks and climate change. For instance, 150,000 households have been using fuel-efficient stoves built locally, thereby reducing firewood consumption by half. The resulting impact improved dietary diversity and crop diversification, as well as increased yield from backyard gardens. Additionally, fuel-efficient stoves have reduced the time spent by farming communities to fetch firewood by 50 percent, while regeneration of woodlot has significantly reduced surface water run-offs and soil erosion.

To promote Safe Access to Firewood and Alternative Energy (SAFE) as a potential innovation to improve overall environment and watershed, WFP Malawi worked with WFP's Innovation Accelerator to pilot 230 units of solar-electrical cookers as a climate smart adaptation (Pesitho) initiative in early 2021. Based on the performance of these units and in close collaboration with Malawi's universities and the private sector, WFP will review cost efficiencies and possibilities for adapting local production for its home-grown school feeding programme. Finally, environmental considerations on disposal were taken into account by implementing recycling in the supported local welfare initiatives.

Data Notes

2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

WFP Contribution to SDGs Tables: Some of the SDG-related data are not available/provided by the Government of Malawi.

WFP's CSP in 2020 was well funded but several multi-year contributions were received during the year, and this should be taken into consideration. The discrepancy between plans vs actual achievements can be explained by the gradual shift to cash-based transfers and COVID-19 in 2020. Specifically: (i) WFP stopped MAM treatment in 2020, partly explaining the under-achievement as food was not procured; (ii) high prices in early 2020 led to high projections for food transfers but prices went down mid-year, and the current crisis response operation has moved to full cash; (iii) the refugee operation was gradually moved to cash mainly due to donor preference as well as market functioning and beneficiary presence; and (iv) the COVID-19 context led to adjustment of WFP's operation, also leading to low procurement of food.

Moreover, cash-based transfer actuals are lower than planned. This was due to cash-based resilience building activities not being scaled up to more beneficiaries (as planned in the needs-based plan) due to lack of funding in 2020. As such, some beneficiaries were engaged in a transition strategy by working on productive assets without cash transfers, which explains the under-achievement under cash transfers.

Partnerships

[1] WFP strengthened its partnerships with national universities: Malawi University of Science and Technology; Malawi Polytechnic; Chitedze Research Station; University of Malawi, Chancellor College; and Lilongwe University of Agriculture Natural Resources.

Strategic outcome 01

Output Results Table

A.1 Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers (children, pregnant and lactating women) through General Distribution: Lean Season Response beneficiaries are captured on a per-household basis and are reported under "A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers under the General Distribution, All Category". Therefore, children and pregnant and lactating women are included in the 88,222 beneficiaries. Note that this report captures two cycles of lean season response beneficiaries, those served during the 2019/2020 Lean Season (January to March 2020) as well as those served during the 2020/2021 Lean Season (December 2020). Beneficiary overlaps were taken into account when doing the calculations to ensure that there was no double counting.

A.1 Beneficiaries receiving food transfers (ART clients) through MAM and SAM treatment: As GAM rate was 0.5 percent in Malawi by the end of 2019, WFP phased out MAM treatment programme and instead focused on capacity-strengthening activities.

A.1 Beneficiaries receiving food transfers (children, pregnant and lactating women) through General Distribution: Refugee beneficiary figures are captured under A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers, All. Therefore, children and pregnant and lactating women are included in the 42,001 beneficiaries.

D.1 Floods Response/Recovery: In 2020, Malawi did not experience any floods. Therefore, there are no data associated with Output D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure.

Outcome Results Table

Lean Season Response: The indicators "Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD)" and "Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W)" were not collected as part of the Lean Season 2019/2020 endline, as distributions did not take place due to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. As such, no data for these indicators is reported.

Refugee Response: All outcome-level data for the Dzaleka Refugee Camp were collected remotely using a call centre approach. As such, there are certain inherent biases that must be considered when interpreting the results. These include considerations that the questionnaire was administered solely in English, with no translations provided; only refugee households who owned phones and had them turned on at the time of the survey were targeted. This means that, likely, slightly better-off households responded to the post-distribution monitoring questionnaire.

Switch in Implementation Modality: It is important to note that the implementation modality within the Dzaleka Refugee Camp switched from in-kind to a mixed basket during 2020. As such, this may have impacted the overall food and nutrition security outcomes.

Refugees: For indicator "Economic capacity to meet essential needs", no data was collected in 2019, as this is a new indicator and Minimum Expenditure Basket data was not yet available during the 2019 baseline assessment but instead collected in 2020 and as such, this is reported as baseline.

WFP Age and Gender Marker: Strategic Outcome 1 activities fully integrated gender with a Gender and Age Marker Monitoring code of 3.

Strategic outcome 02

Output Results Table

A.1 Beneficiaries receiving food transfers (children, pre-primary) through School Feeding (on-site): No pre-primary students were served by WFP in 2020; hence, there are no figures reported against this.

Implementation Switch: At the onset of 2020, WFP planned to implement wet rations (centralised as well as home-grown models depending on the location). With the closure of schools in mid-March 2020, WFP switched to take-home rations, for which two rounds were provided. This meant the addition of other outputs in line with the take-home ration programme for which planned figures were not included at the start of the year.

Outcome Results Table

Hand-over strategy developed and implemented: this was not completed in 2020 as initially planned due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which made working with Government on capacity strengthening challenging.

SABER School Feeding National Capacity: SABER exercise did not take place in 2020 as initially planned (led by the Government) due to the COVID-19 pandemic. At present, it is scheduled for 2021.

Number of school administrators and officials in target schools who demonstrate use of new techniques or tools: this activity was not prioritized as planned in 2020 due to the closure of schools in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Attendance, enrolment, and retention: WFP was only able to aggregate data for those months during which schools were in session. These include January-mid-March 2020 as well as October-December 2020. While data for these indicators have been included, it is difficult to accurately compare between the two periods.

The attendance rate was calculated based on a total of 1,503 forms for girls and 1,514 forms for boys. When cleaning the data, WFP adhered to the following practices: Forms containing zeros for attendance or open school days were excluded from this analysis; Forms where attendance came out to over 100% were removed; and Forms where attendance was less than 30% were removed.

The dropout rate was calculated based on a total of 371 forms. When cleaning the data, WFP adhered to the following practices: Forms containing zeros for enrolment or dropout (missing data) were removed; Forms where the dropout rate was over 100% were removed; and Forms where the dropout rate was over 50 percent were excluded from the analysis after a review of those schools and cross-checking with other data sources.

WFP Age and Gender Marker: School Feeding activities partially integrated gender and age, with a Gender and Age Marker Monitoring code of 1. The capacity-strengthening activities (technical assistance) did not incorporate gender nor age, thus receiving a Gender and Age Marker code of 0.

Strategic outcome 03

Output Results Table

No data on beneficiaries receiving food transfers as this activity is implemented by UNICEF.

Outcome Results Table

All outcome-level data were collected remotely using a call centre approach. Therefore, there are certain inherent biases that must be considered when interpreting the results. These include considerations that only beneficiary households who owned phones and had them turned on at the time of the survey were targeted. This means that, likely, slightly better-off households responded to the post-distribution monitoring questionnaire, which may skew the results slightly. Further, no counter-factual was collected (i.e., non-beneficiaries) due to the absence of phone numbers.

Coverage and Adherence Indicators: Data not available as distributions were done by UNICEF.

WFP Age and Gender Marker: Strategic Outcome 3 activities fully integrated gender and age with a Gender and Age Marker Monitoring code of 4.

Strategic outcome 04

Output Results Table

A.1 Beneficiaries receiving food transfers (All) FFA: The 2019/2020 FFA implementation year was supposed to close in December 2019; however, there were spill-overs into January 2020, which is reflected under the 428,000 people reached.

In the 2020/2021 FFA implementation year, WFP targeted a total of 128,000 households for cash distributions. However, only 75,600 households received assistance in 2020 as WFP started transitioning into other kinds of support such as technical assistance.

Outcome Results Table

Default rate (as a percentage) of WFP pro-smallholder farmer procurement contracts: This data was not collected in 2020, as there were no procurements made from smallholder farmers.

Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks & rate of smallholder post-harvest losses: This data was not collected in 2020.

WFP Age and Gender Marker: Strategic Outcome 4 activities fully integrated gender with a Gender and Age Marker Monitoring code of 3.

Strategic outcome 06

Output Results Table

Actuals are significantly higher than planned due to the activation of the Logistics Cluster in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

H.1.128: Tonnage of light cargo transported monthly: out of the tonnage moved on behalf of humanitarian actors during 2020, the average monthly tonnage (i.e. light cargo moved by road only) under the National Logistics Cluster was 40 mt/month.

H.12: Number of complementary services provided by type and by organization, no services by other organizations were provided and thus there is no data reported.

Progress towards gender equality


Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity - committees, boards, teams, etc. --members who are women: this information was not collected for the lean season and FFA due to the COVID-19 pandemic and lack of field-based data collection.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

Lean season 2019/2020 indicators for which no data is provided, this is because no endline was conducted due to the COVID-19 pandemic which hampered WFP's ability to do face-to-face data collection.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%	10.4	10.4	10.4	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	330,291	321,170	651,461	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	329,616	338,708	668,324	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	7	7	7	2016	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	329,616	338,708	668,324	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	330,291	321,170	651,461	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight	5	5	5	2015	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	34,481	20,909	55,390	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	3.3	2.2	3	2016	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	34,481	20,909	55,390	

Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$					Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	10,240	15,360	25,600
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			5,569
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	4,224	3,993	8,217



SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

WFP Strategic Goal 2:

Partner to support implementation of the SDGs

WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)

SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall	
Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number		1 2020	Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number	6	0
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number		1 2020	Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	80	0
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$			Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	7,305,031	0

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,404,737	863,470	61%
	female	1,536,293	875,122	57%
	total	2,941,030	1,738,592	59%

By Age Group



Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
0-23 months	male	119,287	68,842	58%
	female	117,970	66,890	57%
	total	237,257	135,732	57%
24-59 months	male	104,146	61,235	59%
	female	99,766	58,547	59%
	total	203,912	119,782	59%
5-11 years	male	463,483	248,577	54%
	female	454,576	243,871	54%
	total	918,059	492,448	54%
12-17 years	male	340,193	211,921	62%
	female	356,950	212,697	60%
	total	697,143	424,618	61%
18-59 years	male	343,297	250,957	73%
	female	467,533	266,749	57%
	total	810,830	517,706	64%
60+ years	male	34,331	21,938	64%
	female	39,498	26,368	67%
	total	73,829	48,306	65%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	2,902,423	1,699,300	59%
Refugee	38,607	39,292	102%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	898,425	739,683	82%
Climate change adaptation and risk management	225,000	170,509	75%
Nutrition Prevention	0	6,101	-
Nutrition Treatment	272,717	55,390	20%
School Meal	1,138,574	601,630	52%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	729,788	668,324	91%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			



Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Maize	13,091	1,077	8%
Corn Soya Blend	6,583	1,402	21%
Ready To Use Therapeutic Food	442	6	1%
Vegetable Oil	1,037	347	34%
Beans	782	134	17%
Peas	2,618	21	1%
Split Peas	0	248	-
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Maize	3,972	783	20%
Corn Soya Blend	18,617	2,783	15%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Maize	10,781	692	6%
Vegetable Oil	397	168	42%
Beans	0	580	-
Peas	2,156	2	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	20,766,170	9,723,218	47%
Cash	3,265,607	3,492,278	107%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	41,762,969	9,300,189	22%
Value voucher transfer for services	0	727,120	-

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : Shock-affected people in Malawi, including refugees, have access to nutritious food all year long.					- Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output Category D: Assets created						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	0 0 0	44,727 43,495 88,222
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	182,520 177,480 360,000	317,545 308,778 626,323
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	General Distribution	Female Male Total	10,732 9,518 20,250	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	General Distribution	Female Total	30,384 30,384	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)	Female Male Total	17,409 15,878 33,287	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	36,037 32,868 68,905	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	143,709 139,739 283,448	19,362 22,639 42,001
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)	Female Male Total	 0	1,774 1,819 3,593
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	General Distribution	Female Male Total	8,188 7,262 15,450	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	 0	2,094 2,012 4,106
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	60,645 62,119 122,764	18,660 19,113 37,773
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	General Distribution	Female Total	20,256 20,256	

A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	0 0	1,995 1,995
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	47,761 47,761	14,024 14,024
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	24,554	3,234
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	20,766,170	9,723,218
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Shock-affected people (tier 3) benefit from strengthened national capacity to prepare for, respond to and recover from shocks.(Refer to output 2.1)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	individual	1,500	804
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Shock-affected people (tier 3) benefit from strengthened national capacity to prepare for, respond to and recover from shocks.(Refer to output 2.1)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	unit	6	6
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					
D: Households affected by recurrent shocks (tier 1) benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of nutrition-sensitive assets (Strategic Result 4) and skills development that support early recovery and transition towards resilience and self-reliance. (Refer to output 4.1)	D.1.108: Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed		Food assistance for asset	m3	15,741	0
D: Households affected by recurrent shocks (tier 1) benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of nutrition-sensitive assets (Strategic Result 4) and skills development that support early recovery and transition towards resilience and self-reliance. (Refer to output 4.1)	D.1.110: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed		Food assistance for asset	meter	2,850	0
D: Households affected by recurrent shocks (tier 1) benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of nutrition-sensitive assets (Strategic Result 4) and skills development that support early recovery and transition towards resilience and self-reliance. (Refer to output 4.1)	D.1.116: Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems constructed		Food assistance for asset	m3	115	0

D: Households affected by recurrent shocks (tier 1) benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of nutrition-sensitive assets (Strategic Result 4) and skills development that support early recovery and transition towards resilience and self-reliance. (Refer to output 4.1)	D.1.123: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use constructed (3000-8000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	20	0
D: Households affected by recurrent shocks (tier 1) benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of nutrition-sensitive assets (Strategic Result 4) and skills development that support early recovery and transition towards resilience and self-reliance. (Refer to output 4.1)	D.1.13: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected		Food assistance for asset	Ha	22	0
D: Households affected by recurrent shocks (tier 1) benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of nutrition-sensitive assets (Strategic Result 4) and skills development that support early recovery and transition towards resilience and self-reliance. (Refer to output 4.1)	D.1.136: Number of wells or shallow wells built for domestic use		Food assistance for asset	Number	105	0
D: Households affected by recurrent shocks (tier 1) benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of nutrition-sensitive assets (Strategic Result 4) and skills development that support early recovery and transition towards resilience and self-reliance. (Refer to output 4.1)	D.1.139: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads maintained		Food assistance for asset	Km	86	0
D: Households affected by recurrent shocks (tier 1) benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of nutrition-sensitive assets (Strategic Result 4) and skills development that support early recovery and transition towards resilience and self-reliance. (Refer to output 4.1)	D.1.16: Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures		Food assistance for asset	Ha	44	0
D: Households affected by recurrent shocks (tier 1) benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of nutrition-sensitive assets (Strategic Result 4) and skills development that support early recovery and transition towards resilience and self-reliance. (Refer to output 4.1)	D.1.33: Kilometres (km) of live fencing created		Food assistance for asset	Km	321.84	0
D: Households affected by recurrent shocks (tier 1) benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of nutrition-sensitive assets (Strategic Result 4) and skills development that support early recovery and transition towards resilience and self-reliance. (Refer to output 4.1)	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	191	0
D: Households affected by recurrent shocks (tier 1) benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of nutrition-sensitive assets (Strategic Result 4) and skills development that support early recovery and transition towards resilience and self-reliance. (Refer to output 4.1)	D.1.55: Number of community gardens established		Food assistance for asset	garden	41	0

D: Households affected by recurrent shocks (tier 1) benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of nutrition-sensitive assets (Strategic Result 4) and skills development that support early recovery and transition towards resilience and self-reliance. (Refer to output 4.1)	D.1.65: Number of family gardens established		Food assistance for asset	garden	14,803	0
D: Households affected by recurrent shocks (tier 1) benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of nutrition-sensitive assets (Strategic Result 4) and skills development that support early recovery and transition towards resilience and self-reliance. (Refer to output 4.1)	D.1.7: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots		Food assistance for asset	Ha	46	0
D: Households affected by recurrent shocks (tier 1) benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of nutrition-sensitive assets (Strategic Result 4) and skills development that support early recovery and transition towards resilience and self-reliance. (Refer to output 4.1)	D.1.73: Number of fuel efficient stoves distributed		Food assistance for asset	Number	6,699	0
D: Households affected by recurrent shocks (tier 1) benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of nutrition-sensitive assets (Strategic Result 4) and skills development that support early recovery and transition towards resilience and self-reliance. (Refer to output 4.1)	D.1.9: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only		Food assistance for asset	Ha	130	0
D: Households affected by recurrent shocks (tier 1) benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of nutrition-sensitive assets (Strategic Result 4) and skills development that support early recovery and transition towards resilience and self-reliance. (Refer to output 4.1)	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Food assistance for asset	Number	2,115,380	0

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Lean season affected populations; Malawi;									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	General Distribution	Female	25	<10	<12	18.83	14		WFP survey
		Male	22	<10	<12	17.53	11		
		Overall	23	<10	<12	18.1	12		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	36	≥70	≥70	48	59		WFP survey
		Male	42	≥70	≥70	55	67		
		Overall	40	≥70	≥70	52	64		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	41	≤25	≤25	31	36		WFP survey
		Male	39	≤25	≤25	34	29		
		Overall	40	≤25	≤25	33	31		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	23	<5	<5	21	6		WFP survey
		Male	19	<5	<5	11	4		
		Overall	20	<5	<5	16	5		
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	General Distribution	Overall	26	≥50	≥30				WFP survey

Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	General Distribution	Female	4	>70	≥14				WFP survey
		Male	4	>70	≥14				
		Overall	4	>70	≥14				
PLW, Children, HIV/TB; Malawi; Food									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	6.2	<15	<15	11.7	6.4		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	6.2	<15	<15	11.7	6.4		
		Overall	6.2	<15	<15	11.7	6.4		
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0.61	<3	<3	0.5	0.26		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0.61	<3	<3	0.5	0.26		
		Overall	0.61	<3	<3	0.5	0.26		
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	2.87	<15	<15	3.3	4.4		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	2.87	<15	<15	3.3	4.4		
		Overall	2.87	<15	<15	3.3	4.4		
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	90.4	>75	>75	84.5	88.9		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	90.3	>75	>75	84.5	88.9		
		Overall	90.4	>75	>75	84.5	88.9		
Refugees; Malawi;									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	General Distribution	Female	15.2	<10	<12	16.4	17.6		WFP survey
		Male	15.2	<10	<12	14.9	17.43		
		Overall	15.2	<10	<12	15.2	17.5		
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	General Distribution	Female	17	≥40					WFP survey
		Male	29	≥40					
		Overall	27	≥40					
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	62	≥70	≥70	37	68		WFP survey
		Male	65.9	≥70	≥70	51	55		
		Overall	63.9	≥70	≥70	47	60		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	28.4	≥25	≥25	58	29		WFP survey
		Male	28.7	≥25	≥25	45	39		
		Overall	28.5	≥25	≥25	48	35		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	9.6	<5	<5	6	3		WFP survey
		Male	5.4	<5	<5	4	6		
		Overall	7.6	<5	<5	5	5		
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	General Distribution	Overall	26	≥50	≥30	21			WFP survey
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	General Distribution	Female	3.5	>70	≥13.5	12.5			WFP survey
		Male	3.5	>70	≥13.5	12.5			
		Overall	3.5	>70	≥13.5	12.5			

Strategic Outcome 02 : Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities benefit from strengthened shock-responsive social protection systems and efficient supply chains that ensure access to safe, nutritious food all year round.	- Resilience Building
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Output Results

Activity 02: Support national social protection systems to become increasingly shock responsive, and hunger- and nutrition-sensitive.

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Food-insecure people (tier 3) in targeted areas benefit from innovative, well-coordinated food security and nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive national social protection programmes and efficient supply chain systems that ensure access to food.(Refer to output 1.3)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	60	60

Activity 03: Provide nutritious meals to school children in food insecure areas

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	0	166,189 164,207 330,396
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	98,955 97,776 196,731	74,456 73,568 148,024
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	7,196 2,162 9,358	7,085 2,128 9,213
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	11,216 10,777 21,993	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	0	163,671 161,718 325,389
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	462,684 457,166 919,850	100,838 99,634 200,472
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	101,905 30,611 132,516	20,072 6,030 26,102
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	22,588	3,566
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,265,607	3,492,278
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					

A: Schools in targeted areas (tier 2) benefit from the government's improved capacity to provide access to smallholder produce, including through homegrown school meals programmes (Strategic Result 4).	A.6.12: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed		School feeding (on-site)	kitchen/food storage room	34	15
A: Schools in targeted areas (tier 2) benefit from the government's improved capacity to provide access to smallholder produce, including through homegrown school meals programmes (Strategic Result 4).	A.6.19: Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	140	0
A: Schools in targeted areas (tier 2) benefit from the government's improved capacity to provide access to smallholder produce, including through homegrown school meals programmes (Strategic Result 4).	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	909	452
A: Schools in targeted areas (tier 2) benefit from the government's improved capacity to provide access to smallholder produce, including through homegrown school meals programmes (Strategic Result 4).	A.6.24: Number of schools supported through home-grown school feeding model		School feeding (on-site)	school	180	180
A: Schools in targeted areas (tier 2) benefit from the government's improved capacity to provide access to smallholder produce, including through homegrown school meals programmes (Strategic Result 4).	A.6.4: Number of classrooms constructed		School feeding (on-site)	classroom	20	4
A: Schools in targeted areas (tier 2) benefit from the government's improved capacity to provide access to smallholder produce, including through homegrown school meals programmes (Strategic Result 4).	A.6.9: Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools		School feeding (on-site)	stove	140	0
A: Schools in targeted areas (tier 2) benefit from the government's improved capacity to provide access to smallholder produce, including through homegrown school meals programmes (Strategic Result 4).	A.6.MGD1.3.4: Number of kitchens or cook areas rehabilitated/constructed		School feeding (on-site)	unit	34	15
A: Schools in targeted areas (tier 2) benefit from the government's improved capacity to provide access to smallholder produce, including through homegrown school meals programmes (Strategic Result 4).	A.6.MGD2.2: Number of individuals (male) trained in safe food preparation and storage		School feeding (on-site)	individual	975	488
A: Schools in targeted areas (tier 2) benefit from the government's improved capacity to provide access to smallholder produce, including through homegrown school meals programmes (Strategic Result 4).	A.6.MGD2.2.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in safe food preparation and storage		School feeding (on-site)	individual	1,057	528
	A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed					
A: Targeted schoolchildren (tier 1) receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school that meets their basic food and nutrition needs and increases enrolment, attendance and retention. (SDG 4)	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	227,455	0
A: Targeted schoolchildren (tier 1) receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school that meets their basic food and nutrition needs and increases enrolment, attendance and retention. (SDG 4)	A.5.21: Quantity of stationary distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	395	904

A: Targeted schoolchildren (tier 1) receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school that meets their basic food and nutrition needs and increases enrolment, attendance and retention. (SDG 4)	A.5.23: Quantity of weighing scales distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	80	0
A: Targeted schoolchildren (tier 1) receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school that meets their basic food and nutrition needs and increases enrolment, attendance and retention. (SDG 4)	A.5.3: Number of buckets (20 litres) distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	1,062	2,072
A: Targeted schoolchildren (tier 1) receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school that meets their basic food and nutrition needs and increases enrolment, attendance and retention. (SDG 4)	A.5.32: Number of Hygiene kits distributed (soap)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	0	1,356
A: Targeted schoolchildren (tier 1) receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school that meets their basic food and nutrition needs and increases enrolment, attendance and retention. (SDG 4)	A.5.44: Number of hygiene kits distributed		School feeding (on-site)	Number	0	36,680
A: Targeted schoolchildren (tier 1) receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school that meets their basic food and nutrition needs and increases enrolment, attendance and retention. (SDG 4)	A.5.MGD1.1.2: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided		School feeding (on-site)	item	4,448	500
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: School children in targeted areas by the national school meals programme (tier 3) benefit from improved government capacity to help meet their basic food and nutrition needs and contribute to improved education indicators (SDG 4).	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		School feeding (on-site)	individual	1,362	0
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: School children in targeted areas by the national school meals programme (tier 3) benefit from improved government capacity to help meet their basic food and nutrition needs and contribute to improved education indicators (SDG 4).	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		School feeding (on-site)	training session	6	0

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Support national social protection systems to become increasingly shock responsive, and hunger- and nutrition-sensitive.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Institutions; Malawi;									



SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	1	=4	≤1	1	1	WFP programme monitoring	
Activity 03: Provide nutritious meals to school children in food insecure areas									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Governement; Malawi;									
Hand-over strategy developed and implemented [1=not achieved; 2=partially achieved; 3=achieved]	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=3	=1	0	1	WFP programme monitoring	
Government; Malawi;									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	4	=4	=4	2	4	WFP programme monitoring	
School administrators; Malawi;									
Number of school administrators and officials in target schools who demonstrate use of new techniques or tools	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring	
Students; Malawi;									
Attendance rate (new)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	91.5	≥91.5	≥80	85.7	93.99	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	91.9	≥91.9	≥80	85.9	93.69		
		Overall	91.7	≥91.7	≥80	85.8	93.84		
Enrolment rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	3	≥3	≥3	2.7	6.1	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	3	≥3	≥3	1.6	6.1		
		Overall	3	≥3	≥3	2.1	6.1		
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	5.62	<5.62	≤5	6.4	5.4	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	4.84	<4.84	≤5	5.6	5.4		
		Overall	5.23	<5.23	≤5	6	5.4		

Strategic Outcome 03 : Targeted populations in Malawi – especially children under 5, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and TB and HIV/AIDS clients – have improved nutritional status in line with national targets.

- Resilience Building

Output Results

Activity 04: Provide chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency prevention services to at-risk populations in targeted areas

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: People in Malawi (tier 3), especially women, benefit from strengthened national (and sub-national) capacity to coordinate and deliver evidence-based nutrition assistance to improve their nutritional status	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Prevention of stunting	unit	10	10
C: People in Malawi (tier 3), especially women, benefit from strengthened national (and sub-national) capacity to coordinate and deliver evidence-based nutrition assistance to improve their nutritional status	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Prevention of stunting	training session	7	9
	C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
C: People in Malawi (tier 3), especially women, benefit from strengthened national (and sub-national) capacity to coordinate and deliver evidence-based nutrition assistance to improve their nutritional status	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Prevention of stunting	unit	5	5
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					
E*: Targeted individuals (tier 1) benefit from improved gender-sensitive knowledge in nutrition, hygiene, care practices, diverse nutritious diets and healthy lifestyles (including to prevent obesity), that effects behavior change to improve their nutritional status and enhance gender equality and girls' and women's empowerment	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Prevention of stunting	Number	100,472	124,494
E*: Targeted individuals (tier 1) benefit from improved gender-sensitive knowledge in nutrition, hygiene, care practices, diverse nutritious diets and healthy lifestyles (including to prevent obesity), that effects behavior change to improve their nutritional status and enhance gender equality and girls' and women's empowerment	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of stunting	Number	100,472	140,031

	E*.5*: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media								
E*: Targeted individuals (tier 1) benefit from improved gender-sensitive knowledge in nutrition, hygiene, care practices, diverse nutritious diets and healthy lifestyles (including to prevent obesity), that effects behavior change to improve their nutritional status and enhance gender equality and girls' and women's empowerment	E*.5.2: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mid-sized media (i.e. community radio)			Prevention of stunting	individual	258,233	3,760,000		
E*: Targeted individuals (tier 1) benefit from improved gender-sensitive knowledge in nutrition, hygiene, care practices, diverse nutritious diets and healthy lifestyles (including to prevent obesity), that effects behavior change to improve their nutritional status and enhance gender equality and girls' and women's empowerment	E*.5.3: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using traditional media (i.e. songs, theatre)			Prevention of stunting	individual	354,608	498,813		

Outcome Results

Activity 04: Provide chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency prevention services to at-risk populations in targeted areas

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Children; Malawi;									
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Prevention of stunting	Female	15.1	>70	≥35.1	14.1	18		WFP survey
		Male	15.1	>70	≥35.1	14.1	18		
		Overall	15.1	>70	≥35.1	14.1	18		
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Prevention of stunting	Female	58	≥70	>70		82		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	58	≥70	>70		82		
		Overall	58	≥70	>70		82		
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Prevention of stunting	Female	73	>66	>66		90		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	73	>66	>66		90		
		Overall	73	>66	>66		90		
Women; Malawi;									
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Prevention of stunting	Overall	26	≥50	≥31	30.2	26		WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 04 : Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations in Malawi (especially women) have enhanced resilience, through diversified livelihoods, increased marketable surpluses and access to well-functioning food systems and efficient supply chains by 2030.

- Resilience Building

Output Results

Activity 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category D: Assets created

Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed

Output Category G: Linkages to financial resources and insurance services facilitated

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Total	114,075 110,925 225,000	86,619 83,890 170,509
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	364,402 354,338 718,740	146,289 142,250 288,539
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	91,100 88,585 179,685	217,011 211,021 428,032
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	13,334	1,442
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	41,762,969	10,027,309
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					
D: Targeted food-insecure communities (tier 2) benefit from asset creation and rehabilitation, that help to mitigate environmental degradation, improve food security (Strategic Result 1) and effect behaviour change to build resilience to natural shocks and climate change (Strategic Result 3)	D.1.108: Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed		Food assistance for asset	m3	526,767.5	79,133.87
D: Targeted food-insecure communities (tier 2) benefit from asset creation and rehabilitation, that help to mitigate environmental degradation, improve food security (Strategic Result 1) and effect behaviour change to build resilience to natural shocks and climate change (Strategic Result 3)	D.1.110: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed		Food assistance for asset	meter	2,300	0
D: Targeted food-insecure communities (tier 2) benefit from asset creation and rehabilitation, that help to mitigate environmental degradation, improve food security (Strategic Result 1) and effect behaviour change to build resilience to natural shocks and climate change (Strategic Result 3)	D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	5.25	0.1

D: Targeted food-insecure communities (tier 2) benefit from asset creation and rehabilitation, that help to mitigate environmental degradation, improve food security (Strategic Result 1) and effect behaviour change to build resilience to natural shocks and climate change (Strategic Result 3)	D.1.122: Number of boreholes for agriculture or livestock created		Food assistance for asset	Number	6	0
D: Targeted food-insecure communities (tier 2) benefit from asset creation and rehabilitation, that help to mitigate environmental degradation, improve food security (Strategic Result 1) and effect behaviour change to build resilience to natural shocks and climate change (Strategic Result 3)	D.1.138: Number of fish fingerlings distributed		Food assistance for asset	Number	28,000	0
D: Targeted food-insecure communities (tier 2) benefit from asset creation and rehabilitation, that help to mitigate environmental degradation, improve food security (Strategic Result 1) and effect behaviour change to build resilience to natural shocks and climate change (Strategic Result 3)	D.1.157: Number of animal shelters constructed		Food assistance for asset	animal shelter	772	0
D: Targeted food-insecure communities (tier 2) benefit from asset creation and rehabilitation, that help to mitigate environmental degradation, improve food security (Strategic Result 1) and effect behaviour change to build resilience to natural shocks and climate change (Strategic Result 3)	D.1.159: Hectares (ha) of land brought under plantation		Food assistance for asset	Ha	2,225	12
D: Targeted food-insecure communities (tier 2) benefit from asset creation and rehabilitation, that help to mitigate environmental degradation, improve food security (Strategic Result 1) and effect behaviour change to build resilience to natural shocks and climate change (Strategic Result 3)	D.1.39: Kilometres (km) of gullies reclaimed		Food assistance for asset	Km	177.1	1.73
D: Targeted food-insecure communities (tier 2) benefit from asset creation and rehabilitation, that help to mitigate environmental degradation, improve food security (Strategic Result 1) and effect behaviour change to build resilience to natural shocks and climate change (Strategic Result 3)	D.1.4: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	36	14.8
D: Targeted food-insecure communities (tier 2) benefit from asset creation and rehabilitation, that help to mitigate environmental degradation, improve food security (Strategic Result 1) and effect behaviour change to build resilience to natural shocks and climate change (Strategic Result 3)	D.1.42: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed		Food assistance for asset	Km	1.85	2.17

D: Targeted food-insecure communities (tier 2) benefit from asset creation and rehabilitation, that help to mitigate environmental degradation, improve food security (Strategic Result 1) and effect behaviour change to build resilience to natural shocks and climate change (Strategic Result 3)	D.1.5: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	24	7
D: Targeted food-insecure communities (tier 2) benefit from asset creation and rehabilitation, that help to mitigate environmental degradation, improve food security (Strategic Result 1) and effect behaviour change to build resilience to natural shocks and climate change (Strategic Result 3)	D.1.55: Number of community gardens established		Food assistance for asset	garden	360	851
D: Targeted food-insecure communities (tier 2) benefit from asset creation and rehabilitation, that help to mitigate environmental degradation, improve food security (Strategic Result 1) and effect behaviour change to build resilience to natural shocks and climate change (Strategic Result 3)	D.1.65: Number of family gardens established		Food assistance for asset	garden	109,611	47,906
D: Targeted food-insecure communities (tier 2) benefit from asset creation and rehabilitation, that help to mitigate environmental degradation, improve food security (Strategic Result 1) and effect behaviour change to build resilience to natural shocks and climate change (Strategic Result 3)	D.1.67: Number of fish ponds constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	7	2
D: Targeted food-insecure communities (tier 2) benefit from asset creation and rehabilitation, that help to mitigate environmental degradation, improve food security (Strategic Result 1) and effect behaviour change to build resilience to natural shocks and climate change (Strategic Result 3)	D.1.7: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots		Food assistance for asset	Ha	768.3	70.52
D: Targeted food-insecure communities (tier 2) benefit from asset creation and rehabilitation, that help to mitigate environmental degradation, improve food security (Strategic Result 1) and effect behaviour change to build resilience to natural shocks and climate change (Strategic Result 3)	D.1.70: Number of hives distributed		Food assistance for asset	Number	1,203	100
D: Targeted food-insecure communities (tier 2) benefit from asset creation and rehabilitation, that help to mitigate environmental degradation, improve food security (Strategic Result 1) and effect behaviour change to build resilience to natural shocks and climate change (Strategic Result 3)	D.1.73: Number of fuel efficient stoves distributed		Food assistance for asset	Number	6,699	30,172

D: Targeted food-insecure communities (tier 2) benefit from asset creation and rehabilitation, that help to mitigate environmental degradation, improve food security (Strategic Result 1) and effect behaviour change to build resilience to natural shocks and climate change (Strategic Result 3)	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Food assistance for asset	Number	5,564,914	7,238,903
	D.2*: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services					
D: Targeted food-insecure communities (tier 2) benefit from asset creation and rehabilitation, that help to mitigate environmental degradation, improve food security (Strategic Result 1) and effect behaviour change to build resilience to natural shocks and climate change (Strategic Result 3)	D.2*.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	1,066,030	1,066,030
D: Targeted food-insecure communities (tier 2) benefit from asset creation and rehabilitation, that help to mitigate environmental degradation, improve food security (Strategic Result 1) and effect behaviour change to build resilience to natural shocks and climate change (Strategic Result 3)	D.2*.11: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Communication and lighting)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	575	575
	F.1*: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained					
F: Food value-chain actors (tier 3), including public and private buyers, have improved access to innovative trading platforms (including linkages to homegrown school meals) and quality assurance systems to increase supply chain efficiency and support procurement for smallholder farmers	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP		Food assistance for asset	individual	56,706	5,990
	G.1*: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP					
G: The population (tier 3) benefits from targeted smallholder producers and cooperatives receiving financial and technical support (Strategic Result 3).	G.1.10: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	178,497	170,510
	G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP					
G: The population (tier 3) benefits from targeted smallholder producers and cooperatives receiving financial and technical support (Strategic Result 3).	G.11.2: Number of people benefiting from payouts of micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	247,500	80,302

	G.12: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP					
G: The population (tier 3) benefits from targeted smallholder producers and cooperatives receiving financial and technical support (Strategic Result 3).	G.12.2: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	148,101	148,101
	G.2*: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP					
G: The population (tier 3) benefits from targeted smallholder producers and cooperatives receiving financial and technical support (Strategic Result 3).	G.2*.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	724,172	724,172
	G.3*: Total sum insured through risk management interventions					
G: The population (tier 3) benefits from targeted smallholder producers and cooperatives receiving financial and technical support (Strategic Result 3).	G.3.3: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	5,823,982	5,823,982
	G.7*: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action					
G: The population (tier 3) benefits from targeted smallholder producers and cooperatives receiving financial and technical support (Strategic Result 3).	G.7.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	%	100	100
G: The population (tier 3) benefits from targeted smallholder producers and cooperatives receiving financial and technical support (Strategic Result 3).	G.7.2: Number of Anticipatory Action SOPs developed or reviewed through WFP's support		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	tool	1	1
	G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks					
G: The population (tier 3) benefits from targeted smallholder producers and cooperatives receiving financial and technical support (Strategic Result 3).	G.8*.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	40,000	33,650
G: The population (tier 3) benefits from targeted smallholder producers and cooperatives receiving financial and technical support (Strategic Result 3).	G.8*.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	9,800	12,426

G: The population (tier 3) benefits from targeted smallholder producers and cooperatives receiving financial and technical support (Strategic Result 3).	G.8*.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	28,980	1,009,115
	G.9*: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks					
G: The population (tier 3) benefits from targeted smallholder producers and cooperatives receiving financial and technical support (Strategic Result 3).	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (male)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	62,757	62,757
G: The population (tier 3) benefits from targeted smallholder producers and cooperatives receiving financial and technical support (Strategic Result 3).	G.9.2: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (female)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	65,322	65,322

Outcome Results

Activity 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Smallholder farmers and vulnerable populations; Malawi;									
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Food assistance for asset	Female	0	≥50	≥15	12			WFP survey
		Male	0	≥50	≥15	20			
		Overall	0	≥50	≥15	18			
Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations; Malawi;									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Food assistance for asset	Female	19.5	<10	<15	18.7			WFP survey
		Male	17.3	<10	<15	16.9			
		Overall	18	<10	<15	17.4			
Default rate (as a percentage) of WFP pro-smallholder farmer procurement contracts	Food assistance for asset	Overall	1	=0	=0				Secondary data
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	2	≥5	≥5	4			WFP survey
		Male	3	≥5	≥5	4			
		Overall	3	≥5	≥5	4			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	36	≥40	≥40	60			WFP survey
		Male	37	≥40	≥40	61			
		Overall	37	≥40	≥40	61			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	18	≥25	≥25	19			WFP survey
		Male	23	≥25	≥25	24			
		Overall	21	≥25	≥25	23			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	39	≤25	≤30	29			WFP survey
		Male	30	≤25	≤30	25			
		Overall	33	≤25	≤30	26			

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	14 8 10	≤10 ≤10 ≤10	≤8 ≤8 ≤8	14 10 11		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	3 3 3	≤2 ≤2 ≤2	≤2 ≤2 ≤2	2 3 2		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	60 67 65	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	67 71 70		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	69 69 69	≥75 ≥75 ≥75	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	66 67 66		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	61 60 60	≥65 ≥65 ≥65	≥65 ≥65 ≥65	38 37 37		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	46 58 55	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	≥60 ≥60 ≥60	49 58 56		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	44 36 39	≤25 ≤25 ≤25	≤35 ≤35 ≤35	38 34 35		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	10 5 7	≤5 ≤5 ≤5	≤5 ≤5 ≤5	13 8 9		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	40 44 41	>60 >60 >60	>50 >50 >50	35 41 39		WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Food assistance for asset	Overall	26	≥50	≥30	27		WFP survey
Percentage of households using weather and climate information for decision-making on livelihoods and food security	Food assistance for asset	Overall	65	≥80	≥70	76		WFP survey
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	5 5 5	≥10 ≥10 ≥10	≥5 ≥5 ≥5	5 5 5		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	3.5 3.5 3.5	>70 >70 >70	≥13.5 ≥13.5 ≥13.5	7.9 7.9 7.9		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Food assistance for asset	Overall	50	≥85	≥60			Secondary data
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base	Food assistance for asset	Overall	26	≥50	≥30	90		WFP survey
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Food assistance for asset	Overall	5	≤1	≤5			Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 06 : Humanitarian and development partners in Malawi have access to increased emergency services throughout the crisis.	- Crisis Response
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Output Results

Activity 07: Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to improve emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management.

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.1*: Number of shared services provided, by type					
H: Affected populations benefit from logistics cluster services to national disaster management cells, humanitarian agencies and partners in order to timely receive life-saving food and medical supplies.	H.1.128: Tonnage of light cargo transported monthly		Logistics Cluster	Mt	500	2,430
	H.12: Number of complementary services provided by type and by organization					
H: Affected populations benefit from logistics cluster services to national disaster management cells, humanitarian agencies and partners in order to timely receive life-saving food and medical supplies.	H.12.2: Number of partner organizations participating in the cluster system nationally		Logistics Cluster	agency/organization	10	41

Activity 08: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and other relevant partners to ensure effective emergency assistance.

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.1*: Number of shared services provided, by type					
H: Affected populations benefit from on-demand services to national disaster management cells, humanitarian agencies and partners in order to timely receive humanitarian assistance.	H.1.14: Number of agencies and organizations using storage and transport facilities		Logistics Cluster	agency/organization	4	14

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Lean Season affected populations; Malawi	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution		Overall	50	=50	=50		
Refugees; Malawi	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution		Overall	40	=50	=50	48	
Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations; Malawi	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset		Overall	50	≥60	≥60		
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Lean season affected populations; Malawi	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	43	≥48	≥30	51	45.20
			Decisions made by men	Overall	25	=20	≥30	21	24.10
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	32	=32	≥40	28	30.70
Refugees; Malawi	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	55	≥30	≥30	30	45
			Decisions made by men	Overall	27	=30	≤30	25	21

			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	18	=40	≥40	45	33
Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations; Malawi	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	35	≥30	≥30	30	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	27	≥30	≥30	21	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	39	≥40	≥40	49	

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Lean season affected populations; Malawi	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female	4	≥95	≥95		
			Male	4	≥95	≥95		
			Overall	4	≥95	≥95		
Refugees; Malawi	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female	80	≥95	≥95	77	
			Male	80	≥95	≥95	76	
			Overall	80	≥95	≥95	76	
Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations; Malawi	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female	94	≥98	≥98	94	
			Male	94	≥98	≥98	94	
			Overall	94	≥98	≥98	94	
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Lean season affected populations; Malawi	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female	90	≥95	≥90		
			Male	90	≥95	≥90		
			Overall	90	≥95	≥90		
Refugees; Malawi	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female	90	≥95	≥90	77	
			Male	90	≥95	≥90	76	
			Overall	90	≥95	≥90	76	
Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations; Malawi	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female	79	≥95	≥95	71	
			Male	81	≥95	≥95	75	
			Overall	80	≥95	≥95	74	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up

Lean season affected populations; Malawi	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female	90.10	≥2	≥90		96.70
			Male	90.40	≥2	≥90		97.30
			Overall	90.10	≥2	≥90		96.90
Refugees; Malawi	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female	94	≥90	≥90	87	94
			Male	98	≥90	≥90	90	96
			Overall	96	≥90	≥90	89	95
Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations; Malawi	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female	91	≥90	≥90	82	
			Male	94	≥90	≥90	82	
			Overall	93	≥90	≥90	82	

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Lean season affected populations; Malawi	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female	70	≥80	≥80		
			Male	70	≥80	≥80		
			Overall	70	≥80	≥80		
Refugees; Malawi	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female	70	≥80	≥80	72	
			Male	70	≥80	≥80	74	
			Overall	70	≥80	≥80	73	
Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations; Malawi	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female	71	≥80	≥80	81	
			Male	69	≥80	≥80	84	
			Overall	69	≥80	≥80	83	

Accountability to affected population indicators

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Lean season affected populations; Malawi	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female	51	≥85	≥85	51	71
			Male	52	≥85	≥85	51	68
			Overall	51	≥85	≥85	51	71
Refugees; Malawi	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female	57	≥85	≥85	82	57
			Male	66	≥85	≥85	79	55
			Overall	62	≥85	≥85	80	56
Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations; Malawi	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female	83	≥85	≥85	82	
			Male	83	≥85	≥85	86	
			Overall	83	≥85	≥85	85	
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Lean season affected populations; Malawi			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100
Refugees; Malawi			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100
Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations; Malawi			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	

World Food Programme

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Despite the risks of COVID-19, Suleyman Mussa continues to work on a solar-powered irrigation farm growing cash crops to break the cycle of hunger

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/malawi>

Financial Section

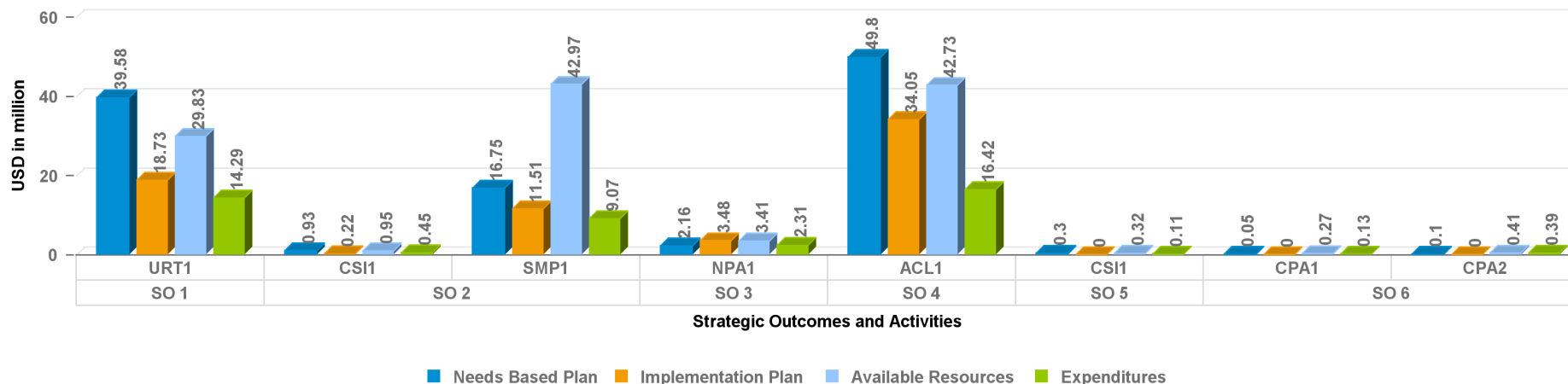
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Shock-affected people in Malawi, including refugees, have access to nutritious food all year long.
SO 2	Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities benefit from strengthened shock-responsive social protection systems and efficient supply chains that ensure access to safe, nutritious food all year round.
SO 3	Targeted populations in Malawi – especially children under 5, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and TB and HIV/AIDS clients – have improved nutritional status in line with national targets.
SO 4	Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations in Malawi (especially women) have enhanced resilience, through diversified livelihoods, increased marketable surpluses and access to well-functioning food systems and efficient supply chains by 2030.
SO 5	National and local institutions, agencies and enterprises, in Malawi have increased capacity and improved supply chain systems to achieve SDG2, by 2030.
SO 6	Humanitarian and development partners in Malawi have access to increased emergency services throughout the crisis.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.
CPA1	Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to improve emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management.
CPA2	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and other relevant partners to ensure effective emergency assistance.
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening, skills transfer, partnership activities, and logistics and procurement services, to national & local institutions and private sector enterprises involved in food security, nutrition, food safety, disaster risk management and emergency response.
CSI1	Support national social protection systems to become increasingly shock responsive, and hunger- and nutrition-sensitive.
NPA1	Provide chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency prevention services to at-risk populations in targeted areas
SMP1	Provide nutritious meals to school children in food insecure areas
URT1	Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks

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Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities benefit from strengthened shock-responsive social protection systems and efficient supply chains that ensure access to safe, nutritious food all year round.	Support national social protection systems to become increasingly shock responsive, and hunger- and nutrition-sensitive.	933,516	222,840	945,221	449,268
		Provide nutritious meals to school children in food insecure areas	16,745,372	11,509,082	42,971,660	9,067,789
	Shock-affected people in Malawi, including refugees, have access to nutritious food all year long.	Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	39,581,651	18,726,841	29,826,904	14,290,745
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			57,260,539	30,458,763	73,743,785	23,807,802
2	Targeted populations in Malawi – especially children under 5, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and TB and HIV/AIDS clients – have improved nutritional status in line with national targets.	Provide chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency prevention services to at-risk populations in targeted areas	2,164,565	3,479,532	3,408,454	2,306,653
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,164,565	3,479,532	3,408,454	2,306,653

Annual Country Report

Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
4	Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations in Malawi (especially women) have enhanced resilience, through diversified livelihoods, increased marketable surpluses and access to well-functioning food systems and efficient supply chains by 2030.	Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	49,795,144	34,050,593	42,732,690	16,419,351
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			49,795,144	34,050,593	42,732,690	16,419,351
5	National and local institutions, agencies and enterprises, in Malawi have increased capacity and improved supply chain systems to achieve SDG2, by 2030.	Provide capacity strengthening, skills transfer, partnership activities, and logistics and procurement services, to national & local institutions and private sector enterprises involved in food security, nutrition, food safety, disaster risk management and emergency response.	297,663	0	318,987	110,568
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			297,663	0	318,987	110,568

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Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Humanitarian and development partners in Malawi have access to increased emergency services throughout the crisis.	Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to improve emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management.	47,950	0	265,949	128,612
		Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and other relevant partners to ensure effective emergency assistance.	101,023	0	406,720	391,890
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			148,973	0	672,669	520,501
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	5,247,657	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	5,247,657	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			109,666,885	67,988,888	126,124,242	43,164,875
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,000,064	5,000,065	7,566,103	4,675,791
Total Direct Costs			114,666,949	72,988,953	133,690,346	47,840,666
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			7,453,352	4,687,236	5,539,138	5,539,138
Grand Total			122,120,301	77,676,189	139,229,484	53,379,804



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

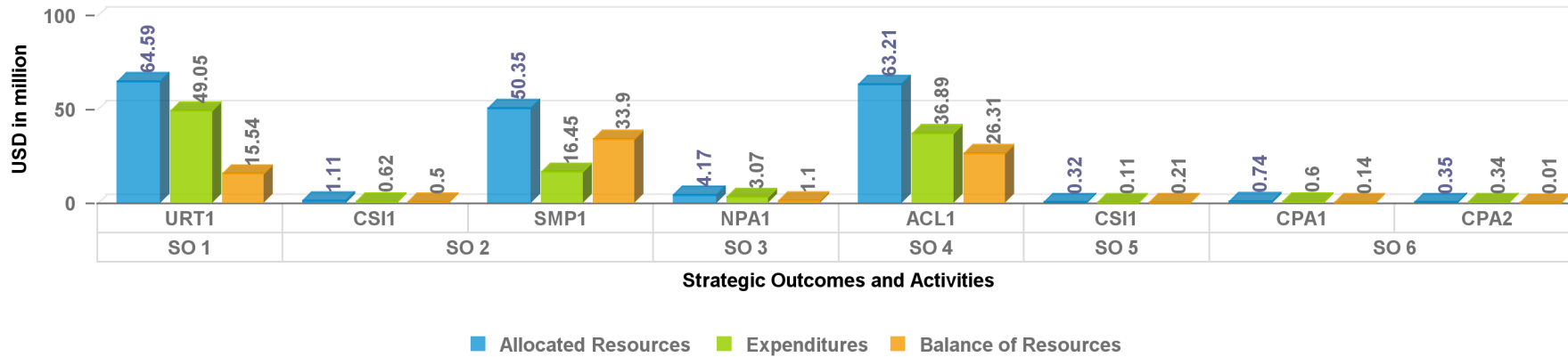
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Shock-affected people in Malawi, including refugees, have access to nutritious food all year long.
SO 2	Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities benefit from strengthened shock-responsive social protection systems and efficient supply chains that ensure access to safe, nutritious food all year round.
SO 3	Targeted populations in Malawi – especially children under 5, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and TB and HIV/AIDS clients – have improved nutritional status in line with national targets.
SO 4	Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations in Malawi (especially women) have enhanced resilience, through diversified livelihoods, increased marketable surpluses and access to well-functioning food systems and efficient supply chains by 2030.
SO 5	National and local institutions, agencies and enterprises, in Malawi have increased capacity and improved supply chain systems to achieve SDG2, by 2030.
SO 6	Humanitarian and development partners in Malawi have access to increased emergency services throughout the crisis.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.
CPA1	Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to improve emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management.
CPA2	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and other relevant partners to ensure effective emergency assistance.
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening, skills transfer, partnership activities, and logistics and procurement services, to national & local institutions and private sector enterprises involved in food security, nutrition, food safety, disaster risk management and emergency response.
CSI1	Support national social protection systems to become increasingly shock responsive, and hunger- and nutrition-sensitive.
NPA1	Provide chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency prevention services to at-risk populations in targeted areas
SMP1	Provide nutritious meals to school children in food insecure areas
URT1	Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks

Annual Country Report

Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Shock-affected people in Malawi, including refugees, have access to nutritious food all year long.	Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	82,679,000	64,585,703	0	64,585,703	49,049,545	15,536,159
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities benefit from strengthened shock-responsive social protection systems and efficient supply chains that ensure access to safe, nutritious food all year round.	Support national social protection systems to become increasingly shock responsive, and hunger- and nutrition-sensitive.	1,802,802	1,114,211	0	1,114,211	618,258	495,953
		Provide nutritious meals to school children in food insecure areas	32,756,108	50,351,344	0	50,351,344	16,447,472	33,903,871
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			117,237,909	116,051,258	0	116,051,258	66,115,275	49,935,983

Annual Country Report

Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Targeted populations in Malawi – especially children under 5, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and TB and HIV/AIDS clients – have improved nutritional status in line with national targets.	Provide chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency prevention services to at-risk populations in targeted areas	4,170,104	4,171,472	0	4,171,472	3,069,671	1,101,801
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			4,170,104	4,171,472	0	4,171,472	3,069,671	1,101,801

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Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations in Malawi (especially women) have enhanced resilience, through diversified livelihoods, increased marketable surpluses and access to well-functioning food systems and efficient supply chains by 2030.	Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	94,361,368	63,205,228	0	63,205,228	36,891,888	26,313,339
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			94,361,368	63,205,228	0	63,205,228	36,891,888	26,313,339

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Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National and local institutions, agencies and enterprises, in Malawi have increased capacity and improved supply chain systems to achieve SDG2, by 2030.	Provide capacity strengthening, skills transfer, partnership activities, and logistics and procurement services, to national & local institutions and private sector enterprises involved in food security, nutrition, food safety, disaster risk management and emergency response.	595,326	318,987	0	318,987	110,568	208,419
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			595,326	318,987	0	318,987	110,568	208,419
8	Humanitarian and development partners in Malawi have access to increased emergency services throughout the crisis.	Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to improve emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management.	556,995	742,063	0	742,063	604,725	137,338
		Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and other relevant partners to ensure effective emergency assistance.	202,046	353,488	0	353,488	338,658	14,830
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			759,042	1,095,551	0	1,095,551	943,383	152,168

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

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Annual Country Report

Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	5,247,657	0	5,247,657	0	5,247,657
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	5,247,657	0	5,247,657	0	5,247,657
Total Direct Operational Cost			217,123,749	190,090,153	0	190,090,153	107,130,785	82,959,367
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			9,726,720	11,862,159	0	11,862,159	8,971,846	2,890,312
Total Direct Costs			226,850,469	201,952,311	0	201,952,311	116,102,631	85,849,680
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			14,745,280	11,499,455		11,499,455	11,499,455	0
Grand Total			241,595,749	213,451,766	0	213,451,766	127,602,086	85,849,680



This donor financial report is interim
 Brian Ah Poe
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures